

5 Memorable Ma'ams: These Women Helped Build and Shape America

American Spirit

DAUGHTERS-OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

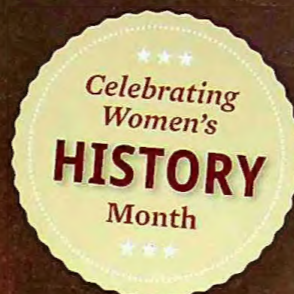
MARCH/APRIL 2022

Heretical Heroine

*Anne Hutchinson
Dared to Question
Puritan Patriarchy*

Kentucky Getaway

*Henry Clay's
Ashland Estate*



Privilege and Tragedy

*Schuyler Sisters'
Lives Were
Meant for Stage*

AUDACIOUS ARTISTS

*Sculptor, Painters
Boldly Broke Barriers*

Where It All Began

*Revolution Dawned at
Lexington and Concord*

Nashville Legend

*Ann Robertson Was a
Fearless Founder*



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/ Table of Contents / features

26

Visions of America:

A Tradition of Caring

America's oldest public hospitals provided medical care for sailors, the urban poor and other unfortunates. Many of them continue that mission today.

By Bill Hudgins



26



30

Audacious Artists

Though few early American female artists are recognized in history books, many pushed past barriers and created thriving careers.

By Emily McMackin Dye



30

34

The Incomparable Anne Hutchinson

This early American disrupter's stance against the Puritan patriarchy got her banished from the Massachusetts Bay Colony and immortalized her legacy.

By Lena Anthony



34

38

Those Schuyler Sisters

The wealthy daughters of Philip and Catharine Schuyler led lives of privilege and tragedy.

By Bill Hudgins



42

42

Intrepid and Ingenious

While early American women had fewer rights than women do today, they actively contributed to their families and communities. Meet five trailblazing women in early American history.

By Mike Young

18

**Spirited Adventures:
 Lexington and
 Concord, Mass.**

The "shot heard round the world" still echoes in the towns of Lexington and Concord. The two towns proudly commemorate their unique places in history as the sites of the first battles of the American Revolution, with Colonial-era events, historic homes and inns, historical parks, and museums.

By Kim Hill



22

**Historic Homes:
 Welcome to Ashland**

Henry Clay's Kentucky estate served as a place of refuge from the hustle and bustle of the nation's capital. Today, the home is open to the public as a museum honoring Clay's life and the four generations of his family who have lived there.

By Megan Hamby

**in every
 issue**

- 3 President General's Message
- 4 Today's Daughters
- 6 National Treasures
- 7 Bookshelf
- 8 Service to America
- 9 DAR Historic Preservation Grants
- 10 Whatnot



46

**Our Patriots:
 Ann Robertson Johnson Cockrill**

This early Nashville settler and teacher braved a Cherokee attack and a treacherous river journey to bring her three daughters to Middle Tennessee.

By Nancy Mann Jackson



About the cover:
 Harriet Cary Peale's
 "Girl in a Window,"
 William Strollo,
 DAR Museum

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From the President General

Welcome to another great issue! This one contains our annual salute to March as Women's History Month. DAR is proud to join with organizations such as the Library of Congress, National Endowment for the Humanities, National Gallery of Art, National Park Service, Smithsonian Institution and United States Holocaust Memorial Museum in commemorating and encouraging the study and celebration of the vital role of women in American history.



You might say that is the essence of how DAR began. At its general meeting in Lexington, Ky., on April 30, 1890, the relatively new Sons of the American Revolution made a fateful decision: They would exclude women from membership. That decision prompted our Founders into action. Mary Smith Lockwood replied with a scorching newspaper editorial column headlined "Women Worthy of Honor."

In it, she asked, "Were there no mothers of the Revolution?" Within months, our earliest members had mobilized to create the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution. That Society today includes nearly 190,000 dynamic women who give more than 5 million hours of community service annually. Imagine the massive impact we have made in more than 130 years!

As the largest exclusively women's patriotic service organization in the nation, DAR takes a special pride in commemorating the contributions of women to our national story, especially those who aided in the cause of American independence. We are honored to share stories about Colonial women of achievement, including artists and religious leaders. You won't want to miss learning more about the Schuyler sisters, nor the Our Patriots feature on the life of Ann Robertson Johnson Cockrill, the first Cumberland woman to receive a land grant in her own name.

There's also plenty of other fascinating content to enjoy, including a Spirited Adventures story to the place where it all began: Lexington and Concord, Mass. I had the chance to visit this storied place in American history last year and, while walking in the footsteps of those who participated in the seminal skirmish of the Revolutionary War, was moved to learn more about the events that occurred there. Add a visit to your bucket list as we approach the 250th anniversary of the United States.

I hope you are planning to join DAR in the commemorations of our nation's upcoming semiquincentennial as a member of a local chapter, someone who appreciates history and/or a citizen of our democracy within a republic. How will you honor the service and sacrifice of our Patriot ancestors, while also promoting appreciation of the foundational values of our nation?

One way is to encourage eligible women to join our important work. Our National Society is dedicated to celebrating our American way of life—traditions that need to be purposefully and passionately passed from generation to generation, e.g., respect for our Flag, appreciation for our active-duty military and veterans, conservation of our natural resources, assistance to our newest citizens, encouragement of local students, and support for a strong national defense. We invite all eligible women to find their purpose and passion in Today's DAR!

Denise Doring VanBuren



By Lena Anthony

Making Her Mark

An early career discovery led to the honor of a lifetime for this Michigan Daughter



Dr. Priscilla Grew was 8 years old when she fell in love with geology. A summer vacation to Aspen, Colo., and one glimpse of the picturesque Maroon Bells later, she was captivated. On a return trip to the area after her freshman year at Bryn Mawr College, she met a geologist who explained how

this pair of purplish peaks formed: by sedimentary rocks being uplifted from below the Earth's surface.

"Until then, I had always thought of geology as something you do as a hobby or something you get to enjoy on vacation," said the member of Lucy Wolcott Barnum Chapter, Adrian, Mich. "I didn't realize it could be your job."

She switched majors and was awarded a national scholarship to study for a Ph.D. at the University of California-Berkeley. It was there that she took some of the first electron beam scanning photographs of oscillatory manganese zoning in eclogite garnet. (Just know that it was a big deal!)

"I was working with a new machine in the middle of the night because that's when the graduate students were allowed to use it," she said. "This photo came out, and I was just so thrilled. I ran down the hall, jumping and skipping and yelling, all by myself. I had never seen anything like it before. I knew it was something special."

It was the publication of these images, in 1969, that eventually led to a new garnet being named for Dr. Grew in 2020.

The mineral, officially known as *priscillagrewite*-(Y), was discovered in Jordan by

a husband-and-wife team of Russian mineralogists and longtime friends of Dr. Grew and her husband, Ed, also a geologist.

"It was right after Christmas in 2019 when I got the email asking if they could name the mineral after me," she said. "Needless to say, it was the best Christmas present imaginable."

After Berkeley, Dr. Grew accepted a teaching job at Boston College. She was four years into her tenure track faculty position when she decided to switch careers.

"Not many people were supportive of my decision to leave teaching, but I was presented with an opportunity that I just couldn't pass up," she said.

After five years serving as executive secretary of a major National Science Foundation project concerning the natural resources of the Colorado River Basin, she began working in California state government—first as director of conservation and then as commissioner on the Public Utilities Commission, where she helped set gas and electric rates and had

to learn to face the public's wrath after each increase.

In 1986 Dr. Grew traded endless summers for brutal winters, moving to Minneapolis, Minn., to lead the state's geological survey. In 1993, she made her most recent move: to Lincoln, Neb., to become vice chancellor for research at the University of Nebraska. When the school's Museum of Natural History lost half its state funding in 2003, Dr. Grew was appointed director and charged with restoring morale and raising funds from private donors. She retired in 2015 after leading an \$11 million capital campaign to "Cherish Nebraska," which included renovating and repurposing the top floor of one of the school's oldest buildings.

"My father made a mid-career change, from being a minister to becoming a professor, so I've always thought that he was the one who gave me the courage to make so many career changes," she said. "I've had seven so far."

As she winds down her 55-year career, there is one role she has held onto the longest. For more than 28 years (and continuing today as a volunteer), she has been the University of Nebraska's campus compliance officer for the federal Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), which oversees the return of Native American human remains and objects from past archaeological collections through a complex federal process. To date, Dr. Grew has presided over repatriation of the remains of more than 2,000 individuals from the school to Tribes of the Great Plains.

Dr. Grew's various professional roles have taken her to the summit of the Greenland Ice Sheet and to every continent except Antarctica. She is an avid traveler whose favorite destinations are England and anywhere she can spend time with Ed. Married since 1975, they lived together only that first year. His home base is Maine; hers is Nebraska. "We call it a commuter marriage," she said. ☀

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Portrait of a Woman

Harriet Cany was born in 1799 in Philadelphia, Pa. She worked in her parents' dry goods store until she started studying art in the 1830s. It was at that time that she met with Rembrandt Peale, at the encouragement of her friends, to get feedback on her painting. The two artists married on November 6, 1840. Harriet and Rembrandt often painted together, including the same subjects at the same time. She assisted her husband in the production of his numerous "Porthole" portraits of George Washington. Harriet also copied several of her husband's portraits.

Harriet first exhibited at the Pennsylvania Academy of Art in 1840. She continued to exhibit her works regularly until 1866. She is known to have painted landscapes, still lifes, portraits, genre and "fancy pieces." She also replicated other artists' works, such as a piece originally executed by Dutch painter Rembrandt van Rijn in 1645 and titled "Girl at a Window." Harriet's version of the painting, seen here and titled "A Little Red Riding Hood," was left to Henry S. Babcock in her codified January 8, 1869, will. The DAR Museum acquired Harriet's painting at an auction in May 2021.

More recently, her landscape works have also been associated with the Hudson River School, a mid-19th century art movement associated with landscape painters who were influenced by Romanticism. – William Strollo

FALLING DOMINOES



The July 14, 1776, kidnapping of Daniel Boone's daughter Jemima by a party of Cherokee and Shawnee at Boonesborough, Ky., quickly became the stuff of frontier legend and inspired James Fenimore Cooper's *The Last of the Mohicans*. But more important was its effect on the complex relationships among American Indian tribes, the

British army and settlers, as Matthew Pearl demonstrates in *The Taking of Jemima Boone: Colonial Settlers, Tribal Nations, and the Kidnap That Shaped America* (HarperCollins, 2021).

Like falling dominoes, the kidnapping of Jemima and two other girls set in motion a series of events that shaped the Revolutionary War on the frontier and also the future of the American West. In the months that followed, other settlers, including Daniel Boone himself, would be abducted and forced to live in their captors' tribes. Violence would flare along the frontier, and Boone, charged with treason, would face a court-martial. (He was quickly acquitted.)

Boonesborough, founded by Daniel Boone in 1775 and named for him, defied the British Proclamation Line of 1763 banning Colonists from settling west of the Appalachians on land formerly held by France. King George III and his advisers hoped the prohibition would reduce mounting tensions between Colonists and American Indians, and also help keep Americans economically dependent on England. Land-hungry Colonists largely ignored the ban.

Boonesborough lay in an area called the Transylvania Colony by its would-be developer, Richard Henderson. He had negotiated a deal with the Cherokee for 20 million acres spanning two states, and he hoped to encourage settlement and eventual statehood. However, the Virginia Colony claimed Kentucky, dashing Henderson's plans. Boone and his companions settled Boonesborough despite warnings from Shawnee and Cherokee leaders that it defiled a sacred space and directly threatened their millennia-old hunting grounds. The tribes could not let this event go unchallenged.

Nor could the British in these early months of the Revolution. Henry Hamilton, Lieutenant Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs at Fort Detroit, wished to eliminate

Boonesborough as a threat to British plans and also as a potential recruitment center for the Patriots.

Although the tribes and the British agreed on the ultimate goal, they differed among themselves on how to achieve it. Pearl expertly unravels the tangled web of alliances, customs, treaties and personal relationships that influenced crucial decisions on the frontier.

The author evokes the sense of isolation settlers felt and the fragility of frontier life for everyone. The Shawnee and Cherokee depended on the rich hunting grounds

of Kentucky for subsistence, and they tried to live in balance with nature. Some settlers, however, killed far more game than they could use, apparently for the joy of killing, Pearl notes. Colonists and warriors raided each other's settlements and destroyed crops, livestock and stored food, making starvation a real possibility.

Pearl had written only novels before *Jemima*, which is his first nonfiction book. His lean, vivid style adds a novelist's sense of urgency to the narrative. The description of the girls' abduction and eventual rescue is thriller-taut, as are the other episodes of action and violence.

The author explains that he used primary sources as much as possible in his research, but that frontier events often went undocumented or were embellished before being recorded. Legends formed quickly as tales traveled, and he mentions these, adding additional color and verve to the narrative.

One shortcoming in the book is the lack of maps that would have been helpful in placing events in a geographical context. For example, a detailed map of the Boonesborough area could have shown the probable paths taken by the girls' kidnappers and their rescuers.

This omission aside, *Jemima* is a riveting tale expertly told, and an important addition to our growing knowledge about American Indians and their relationships with one another and the rising tide of European settlers. — Bill Hudgins

Note from the Editor: In *The Taking of Jemima Boone*, Matthew Pearl uses the alternative spelling for Boonesborough: Boonesboro.

Reenactors Fight to Keep Colonial History Alive

A few years ago, Lynne Smith, now a member of the William Gaston Chapter, Gastonia, N.C., visited Lincolnton, N.C., to explore her family's history and found herself transported back in time. Her trip coincided with a reenactment of the Battle of Ramsour's Mill, the Revolutionary War battle in which her Patriot ancestor fought. She was immediately hooked. Ms. Smith joined Kingbury's North Carolina Artillery Company/Locke's Dismounted Militia with her boyfriend when she relocated to North Carolina, and the couple have participated in six battle reenactments and numerous living history events and speaking engagements in the past year, including the three-day Battle of Camden reenactment in Kershaw, S.C., in November 2021.

Sharon Ward, Ms. Smith's mother, also joined her daughter and roughly 600 other reenactors at the Battle of Camden event. She had become a member of the Mary Ellen Robertson Chapter, Leesburg, Fla., after attending the previous year's reenactment with her daughter. Ms. Ward was also immediately captivated, appreciating the reenactments' educational aspects and the participants' sense of community. "Visitors of all ages come to watch and walk through the event, and they can ask questions of the soldiers and other reenactors about what life was like during the battles and camps," Ms. Ward said. She takes pride in teaching visitors how Patriots fought to give the people the right to have a government to represent them.

Ms. Ward spent the weekend demonstrating camp life, including cooking

18th-century food with proper cookware over a firepit. She helped prepare authentic, period-appropriate meals, such as hollowed pumpkins filled with sliced apples, cinnamon and nutmeg roasted by a fire. This year's menu also included pork stew for dinner and scrambled eggs with bacon and sausage accompanied by hoecakes—a favorite of George Washington—for breakfast. (Find a recipe for Washington's hoecakes in the January/February 2021 issue of *American Spirit*.)

Reenactors also teach spectators about the battles by explaining who the participants were and what strategies were used before they perform a rendition of the original battle. Visitors find Ms. Smith on this side of the event, and she also assists with cannon and musket demonstrations. Her regiment conducts drills, and members have their weapons checked before each battle. Each regiment has a commander who leads a meeting in the morning to discuss the battles that will take place in the afternoon. The commander explains what will happen, including where everyone will be on the field and which unit will lose people. Participants are given a basic overview of how the actual battle took place, and the rest is ad-libbed. "You react very naturally,



For Sharon Ward (left) and Lynne Smith (right), participating in battle reenactments is a way to keep history alive.

especially when a cavalry unit is charging against you," Ms. Smith said. "It's a lot of fun, and your adrenaline is in full force."

As volunteers, both Ms. Smith and Ms. Ward incur the expense of their Colonial attire. "We also buy our own muskets, swords, canteens, powder boxes and so on," Ms. Smith said. "I have a whole closet of just 18th-century attire." It can be an expensive hobby, but both women believe that their participation helps keep history alive and tangible to a modern audience.

"I love seeing people step out of their 21st-century mindset and start viewing life with an 18th-century lens," Ms. Smith said. "Kids especially learn how life has changed, and spectators get a better understanding of why people fought for independence and why the Loyalists supported the crown." ☼

The COVID-19 pandemic caused many reenactments to be canceled, including the Battle of Ramsour's Mill. Lynne Smith, who is also member of the local theater group Thunder Over Carolina, suggested the reenactors make a movie about the battle instead. Viewers can watch the short film at www.youtube.com/watch?v=qdrA5ZRHbGI.

Save the Cobblestone—Share the Legacy

The legacy of Nancy Currier Kimball, daughter of Revolutionary War Patriot William Currier and his wife, Mary, lives on in her home, one of only six cobblestone structures left in Elgin, Ill., and the surrounding neighborhood.

There is not much documentation on Nancy's life, but we do know that she was born September 26, 1787, in Concord, N.H. Nancy married Joseph Kimball in 1805 in Plymouth, N.H., and they had nine children, including two boys, William and Samuel. The couple planned to relocate their family to Illinois, and Joseph traveled ahead with other family members. Joseph died of cholera in Ohio in 1835 on his return trip to collect Nancy and their youngest daughter, Ruth. William returned to New Hampshire in 1837 to facilitate Nancy and Ruth's move to Elgin. In 1846, William and Samuel, who would both eventually become mayors of Elgin, hired stonemason William Grow to build a cobblestone house for Nancy at West Chicago and Crystal streets.

"A cobblestone structure is made with stones found in the soil left by a receding glacier," said Elgin History Museum Director Elizabeth Marston. "The ground [at the site] is full of these round stones, so they were readily available for construction." This type of stone was cheaper than brick at the time and proved to be as durable. Smaller stones make up the house's carefully crafted, 16-inch thick interlocking walls, and larger, flatter stones were used on the exterior for a distinctive finish.

Nancy lived in the house for more than 40 years before she died September 22, 1888—four days short of her 101st birthday—and the house remained in the family until 1951. It was divided into six smaller units after that, and purchased by the city of Elgin in 2009. The house was boarded up until the Elgin History

Museum stepped in to assist the city with its restoration. The museum chronicles Elgin's evolution through 185 years, and Nancy's house will add more context to that story.

The Elgin History Museum has been renovating the Kimball House for six years, using the motto "Save the Cobblestone, Build the Neighborhood!" While the cobblestone project is a historic preservation project to save a vanishing type of architecture, Ms. Marston said, it will also serve as a community building set up for education programs for all ages.

Several phases of renovation have already occurred, including structural stabilization, reinstalling the stone façade, completing exterior tuck pointing and redoing the interior drywall. With the help of the DAR Historic Preservation Grant sponsored by both the Signal Hill Chapter and the Elias Kent Kane Chapter, builders will finish the last phase, which will add

a back deck and stairs to the building. The deck will also incorporate a lift for people with disabilities. There are also plans to construct a parking lot in spring 2022.

The house will open this summer with exhibits focusing on the Kimball family, cobblestone architecture, and the neighborhood in relation to the City of Elgin, with room for a few small artifacts. It will also be available to host art exhibits, small group meetings, receptions and classes, encouraging community members to learn more about their neighborhood. ☼



For more information on the Kimball House, visit elginhistory.org/community/nancy-kimball-cobblestone-house/.



The Elgin History Museum, with help from a DAR Historic Preservation Grant sponsored by the Signal Hill Chapter and the Elias Kent Kane Chapter, is renovating the Kimball House.





Celebrating Phenomenal Women in U.S. History

Although our “forefathers” are often credited with creating a nation, we would not be where we are today without the influence and contributions of women in America. Throughout history, women have shattered glass ceilings and broken barriers. These museums across the country celebrate the phenomenal women of U.S. history.

Harriet Tubman Visitor Center and Byway; Church Creek, Md. – The visitor center offers 10,000 square feet of multimedia exhibits about Harriet Tubman’s life. It’s a launching point

for exploring the Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad Byway, a self-guided driving tour that includes 36 sites related to the famed abolitionist



and the slave escape network. On the weekend of March 12–13, 2022, the Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad State Park and Visitor Center plans to launch a celebration honoring Tubman’s 200th birthday. harriettubmanbyway.org

U.S. Army Women’s Museum; Fort Lee, Va. – The U.S. Army Women’s Museum is the only museum dedicated to honoring women’s contributions to the Army from the Revolutionary War to today. With interactive exhibits, videos and film presentations, the museum tells the stories of women who have served in the U.S. Army. It is also



the custodian and repository for all artifacts and archival material related to the service of women across all branches and organizations of the U.S. Army. awm.lee.army.mil

National Museum of Women in the Arts; Washington, D.C. – The National Museum of Women in the Arts is the world's only major art museum solely dedicated to championing women artists. Although the museum building is closed for



renovations, curators are continuing to offer an expansive collection of online programs and events. The building renovation—a \$66 million campaign—includes an enlarged gallery space, enhanced amenities and accessibility for visitors, upgraded lighting and climate control systems, and renovated collections storage. The museum plans to reopen to the public in 2023. nmwa.org

Pioneer Woman Museum; Ponca City, Okla. – In 1957, ground was broken for a 3,000-square-foot museum to preserve women's history and showcase their influence on the development of Oklahoma and the

United States. Nearly 40 years later, a major expansion project began to add 7,000 square feet to the museum. The museum celebrates pioneer women and features craft demonstrations, special exhibits, an interactive timeline, and a “walk of fame” that tells stories of women from all races and nationalities who contributed to Oklahoma's history. pioneerwomanmuseum.com

International Women's Air & Space Museum; Cleveland, Ohio – The International Women's Air & Space Museum aims to showcase the history and influence of women in all areas of aviation and aerospace. Permanent exhibits



on display include women such as Amelia Earhart, Katharine Wright (the younger sister of Wilbur and Orville Wright), and Bessie Coleman, the first African-American and American Indian pilot. iwasm.org

National Women's History Museum; online – This “museum without walls” tells the stories of women who have transformed the nation. This online institution seeks to highlight the often overlooked contributions

and accomplishments of women and, instead of rewriting history, to “place women's history alongside current historical exhibitions.” womenshistory.org ■

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Podcasts for History Lovers

The portable nature of the podcast makes it a convenient way to devour stories and other information. Here are just a few stellar options for lovers of early American history, starting with our own contribution to the cause.



Our Patriots DAR Podcast: The “Our Patriots Podcast,” narrated by President General Denise Doring VanBuren, shines a light on Revolutionary War Patriots, both famous and lesser known, who have been featured in DAR’s award-winning *American Spirit* magazine. Listen to stories of Patriots such as Paul Revere, Ethan Allen, Windsor Fry and Hannah Tillman. New episodes, which can vary from five to 20 minutes, are released every Tuesday and Thursday. Available at dar.org/national-society/american-spirit-magazine/our-patriots-dar-podcast, Apple, Spotify



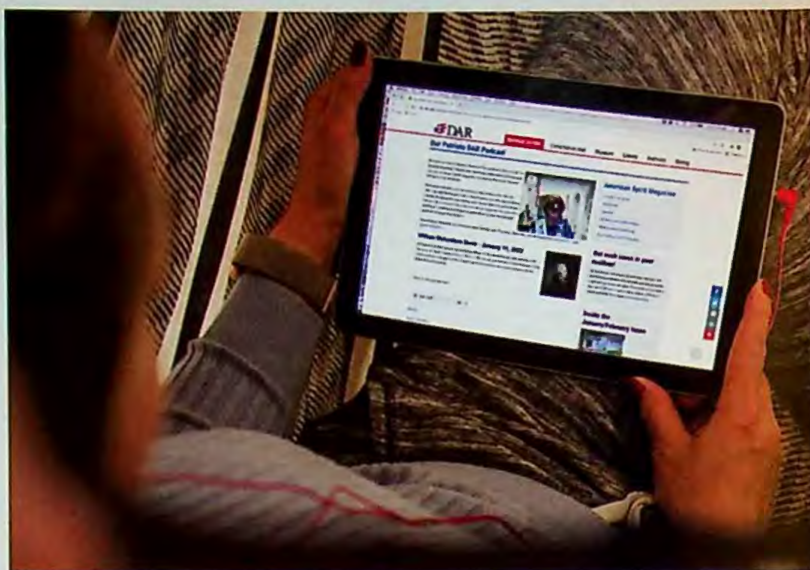
American Revolution Podcast: This 30-minute chronological look at the War of Independence runs deep and wide. Since its launch in July 2017, host Michael Troy has presented well over 200 episodes, with a new one each Sunday. He occasionally breaks from the narrative for a special episode featuring an interview with the author of a relevant new book or, for example, a modern doctor’s perspective on medical care during the American Revolution. Available at blog.amrevpodcast.com, Apple, Google, Spotify



Ben Franklin’s World: This award-winning podcast hosted by Liz Covart, whose “Doing History” podcast delves into the “how” of historical research, features conversations with historians sharing their insights on the impact of people and events in early American history. The two-part episode “The World of the Wampanoag” (December 2020) has been just one highlight of its seven-plus-year run. Available at benfranklinworld.com, Apple, Google, Spotify



The JuntoCast: A Podcast on Early American History: Hosts and academic historians Ken Owen, Michael Hatten and Roy Rogers hold roundtable discussions with guest panelists “exploring a single aspect of early American history in depth.” There’s a new one-hour (or longer) episode each month. Recent ones have looked at holidays, the Electoral College, the Supreme Court, political



parties and sports in early America. Available at thejuntocast.com, Apple, Google, Spotify



The History of American Slavery: *Slate* history writer Rebecca Onion and political correspondent Jamelle Bouie turn to acclaimed historians for insights on how slavery shaped practically every aspect of American life. Each of the nine episodes, originally published in 2015 and re-released in February 2020, uses the story of an individual enslaved person to illustrate a larger truth. The series begins with American slavery’s 17th-century origins and continues through explorations of slave ships, slaves’ family lives, the Underground Railroad and more. Available at slate.com/podcasts/history-of-american-slavery, Apple, Spotify



Revolutions: You say you want a revolution? Host Mike Duncan, author of the 2021 biography *Hero of Two Worlds: The Marquis de Lafayette in the Age of Revolution* (2021), offers an often-humorous treasure trove of compelling rebel stories. The English Revolution (his term for the English Civil War), the American Revolution (season two), the French Revolution and many other revolutionary developments get a full season each. At this writing, Duncan was 84 episodes into season 10—a deep dive into the Russian Revolution. Available at thehistoryofrome.typepad.com/revolutions_podcast, Apple, Spotify



Patriot Lessons: American History and Civics: Host Michael Warren, a Michigan circuit judge, devotes much of his podcast to Founding Fathers and other Patriots; the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution; and other important documents and patriotic symbols. Episodes run from 30 minutes to nearly two hours, with roughly two or three a month. Available at Apple, Spotify ■

In the Galleries

"FAITHFUL FOUNDERS: BARNARD AND MICHAEL GRATZ" Museum of the American Revolution, Philadelphia, Pa.

amrevmuseum.org/news/now-on-view-gratz-family-artifacts-exploring-american-jewish-life-in-philadelphia

In November, the Museum of the American Revolution installed a case with artifacts related to Barnard and Michael Gratz, Jewish brothers



who lived in Philadelphia during the American Revolution. The brothers are credited with bringing the Philadelphia Jewish community closer together, and they helped support the Mikveh Israel congregation, building its first synagogue in Philadelphia. They were also outspoken against



Close-up of
miniature
Torah Ark

British taxation in the 1760s, even signing the 1765 non-importation agreement. During the Revolutionary War, the brothers helped supply the Continental Army.

The new display includes items associated with

the Gratz family, including portraits of both Barnard and Michael. Also on display is a traveling ark used by Joseph

Simon, a Jewish resident of Lancaster, Pa., who eventually became Michael's father-in-law. The display also features a collection of state constitutions that were reviewed by Barnard and other

Jewish leaders to identify which states allowed and which prohibited American Jews from serving in elected office.

The Gratz family display will be on view through July 4, 2022. ■

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A Teenager in War

Sally Wister's Journal Colorfully Recounts Encounters With Troops

Sixteen-year-old Sarah Wister and her Quaker family vacated war-ravaged Philadelphia several months before the British took possession on September 26, 1777. They found refuge in the Gwynedd, Pa., home of a relative, Hanna Foulke. Together, they waited and prayed for the evacuation of the city by the British troops. Sarah, or "Sally" as she was known to her friends, passed some of the time writing to her close friend Deborah Norris. The difficulty of sending mail forced Sally to write her letters in a journal for Deborah to read later. Luckily for us, that journal was saved.

Sally's personality flavors the pages with a perceptive spirit far beyond her young age. In her first journal entry in late September, she noted that she learned the British had crossed the Schuylkill River, south of her. Washington and his troops, she heard, were at Pottsgrove to her west. "Well, thee may be sure we were sufficiently scared," she confided, "however, the road was very still till evening."

The stillness she described would soon cease. "About seven o'clock, we heard a great noise. To the door we all went," she wrote. Outside, they found about 300 members of the Philadelphia Militia and a large number of wagons. The sight of so many military men frightened Sally, but she soon discovered they were a civil and gentlemanly group. "My fears were in some measure dispelled," she noted, "tho' my teeth rattled, and my hands shook like an aspen leaf."

Along with the military updates she wrote about, Sally detailed experiences with several Continental Army officers who stayed with them for brief periods. Although the temporary visitors were cordial, two began to grate on Sally's nerves. One, a Lieutenant Lee, she recounted, talked "a great deal about how good turkey hash and fried hominy is (a pretty discourse to entertain the ladies)."



The only known likeness of Sally Wister

Sally said that after a few days, the two headed back home, "where they may sing, dance, and eat fry'd hominy and turkey hash all day long, if they choose."

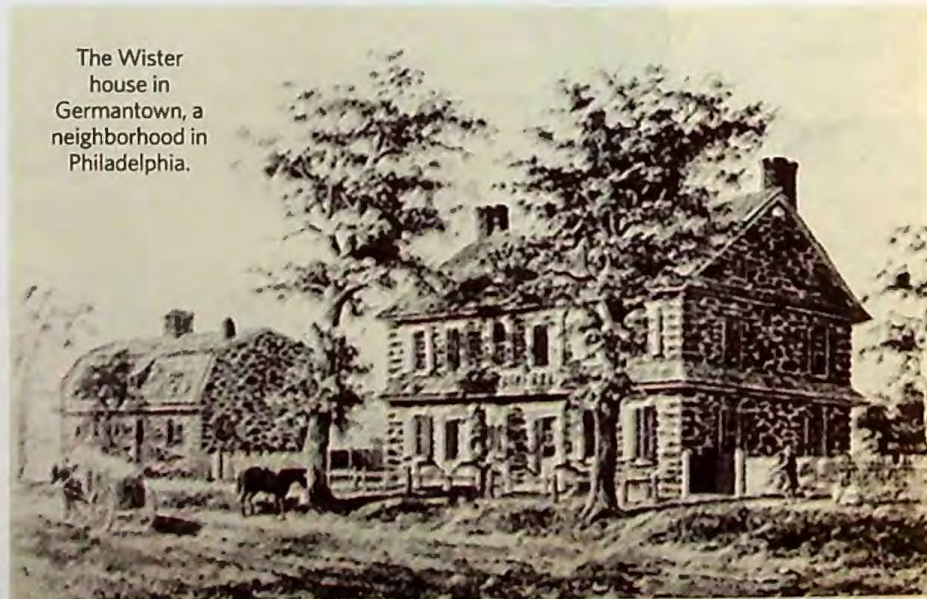
Another short-term guest, Regiment Paymaster Robert Tilley, kept her in

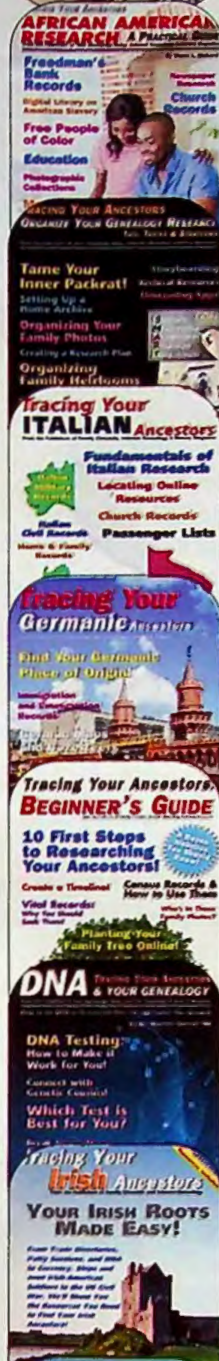
"About seven o'clock, we heard a great noise. To the door we all went. ... My fears were in some measure dispelled, tho' my teeth rattled, and my hands shook like an aspen leaf."

"perpetual good humor," Sally observed. "He talks so excessively fast that he often begins sentences without finishing the last, which confuses him very much and then he blushes and laughs."

The British finally left Philadelphia on June 18, 1778. Once they did, the events and characters that had painted the young Quaker girl's memories with such colorful scenes would never converge again. Fortunately, they are still very much alive in the faded lines of ink in Sally Wister's yellowed journal. ■

The Wister house in Germantown, a neighborhood in Philadelphia.





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What's in a Name

Discover the meaning behind some of the DAR chapters' unique names.

Elizabeth Schuyler Hamilton Chapter, Holland, Mich., was organized on February 15, 1908, after several women from the Holland area met in November 1907 to form a DAR chapter. The chapter name was chosen because, at the time, Holland was a predominantly Dutch community, and Elizabeth Schuyler Hamilton was of Dutch heritage. The chapter's first anniversary meeting was held in Regent Ida McLean's home, and Anna Wheeler read an original poem written for the anniversary. U.S. Representative Gerald Ford, who grew up in nearby Grand Rapids, was a guest speaker for the chapter many times before he was elected U.S. President. Today, the chapter has more than 85 members who are active throughout the year, and they recorded more than 3,000 Service to America hours in 2021, including sewing more than 700 face masks for donation to essential workers.

Elizabeth Schuyler, also called Eliza, was born in Albany, N.Y., in 1757. She married Alexander Hamilton on December 14, 1780, and the couple had two daughters and six sons.

After the death of her father, Eliza and her siblings freed the remaining enslaved people on the Schuyler family estate. Eliza was one of the founders of the New York Orphanage Asylum Society, the first

private orphanage in New York City. She died on November 9, 1854, at the age of 97 and is buried in the Trinity Church Cemetery, Manhattan, N.Y.

Read more on Elizabeth Schuyler Hamilton's life on page 38.

The Lucretia Shaw Chapter, New London, Ct., was organized on October 21, 1892, and meets in the city that Benedict Arnold burned during the battle of Groton Heights.

The story of choosing the chapter name is best told by State Regent Keim in her address to the DAR's 2nd Continental Congress in Washington, D.C., on February 2, 1893:

"In New London, the City in which the Traitor Benedict Arnold dined on that memorable September 6, 1781 and from the hills he watched the burning of the beautiful homes of massacred Groton and New London patriots, I organized on October 21, 1892, with the aid of its able regent, Mrs. W. Saltonstall Chappell, the second chapter in the state. They chose the name of Lucretia Harris Shaw, that they might honor a noble woman who died caring for the stricken prisoners returned from the Wallabout Bay prison ships of the British."

Lucretia Harris Shaw, and her husband, Nathaniel Shaw, Jr., are both

interred in the Ye Antientist Burial Ground in New London. Lucretia's tending to the prisoners led to her contracting gaol fever (believed to be typhus) and her subsequent death.

Charlotte Parkhurst Chapter, organized on April 12, 2021, and confirmed May 5, 2021, in Folsom, Calif., is named for one of the most famous stagecoach drivers during the California Gold Rush.

Before completion of the Transcontinental Railroad over Donner Pass in 1868, the only transportation through the Sierra Nevada was by stagecoaches driven by skilled and fearless men. Charlie Parkhurst drove stages throughout the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and over time, won national accolades as well as a gold watch from Wells Fargo for protecting the stagecoach and its passengers from bandits.

Except Charlie was a woman—a fact not discovered until it came time to bury her in 1879. But there's another amazing twist to the story: Dressed as a man, she cast her vote in the national election in 1868, becoming the first woman to vote in the United States—52 years before Congress passed the 19th Amendment giving women the right to vote.

Choosing a life that allowed more freedoms than societal roles would have allowed her, Charlotte Parkhurst became an inspiration to many, then and now. ■

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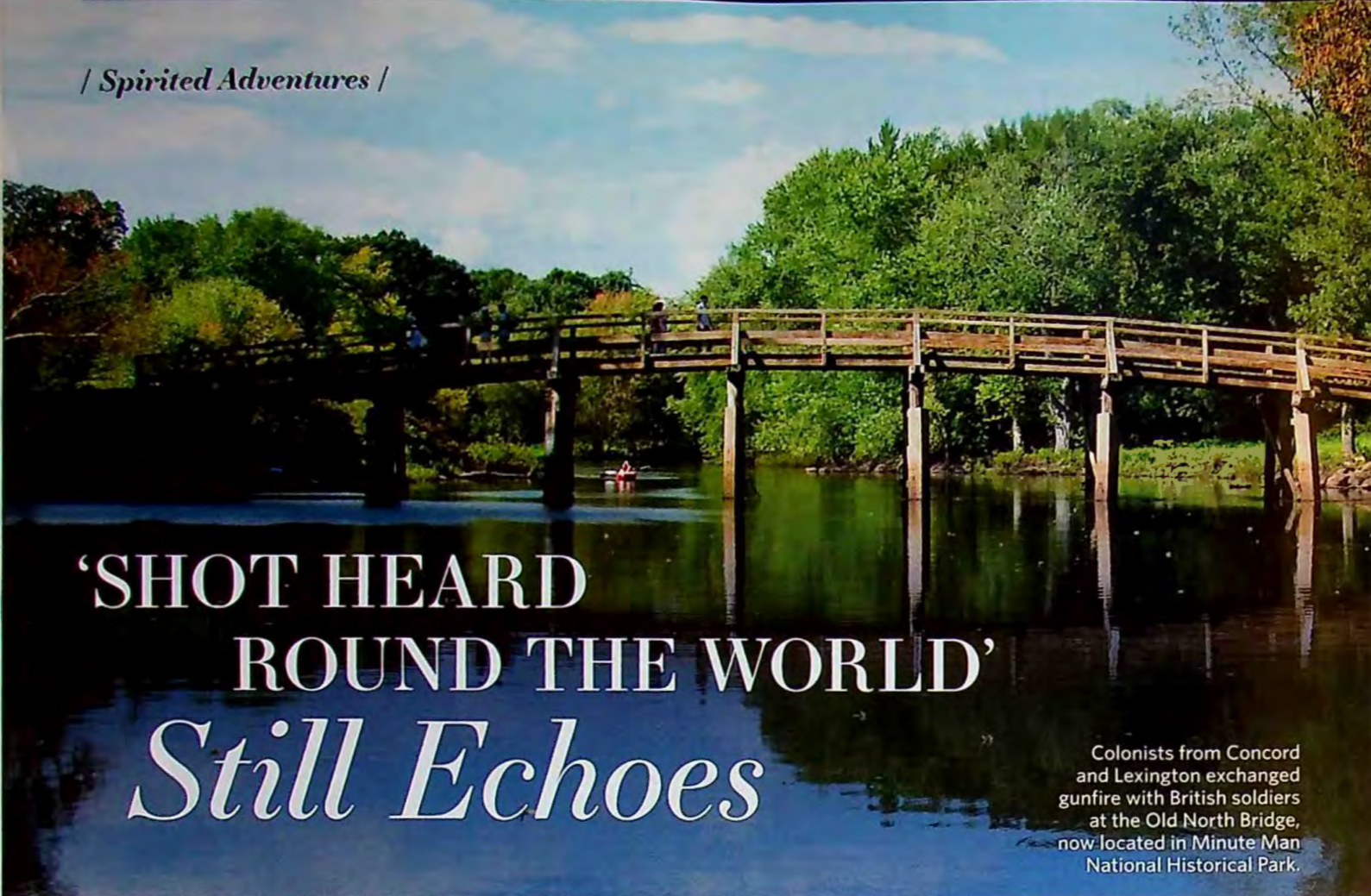
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'SHOT HEARD ROUND THE WORLD' *Still Echoes*

Colonists from Concord and Lexington exchanged gunfire with British soldiers at the Old North Bridge, now located in Minute Man National Historical Park.

Lexington and Concord, Mass., celebrate their roles at the dawn of the American Revolution

— By Kim Hill —

Massachusetts Bay Colony, April 1775: Tensions between the British government and Colonists were at a boiling point. British warships had closed Boston Harbor the previous summer, and General Thomas Gage, the military governor, had dismissed an elected Colonial legislature that fall. Colonial leaders began stockpiling arms, ammunition and provisions. In the spring of 1775, Gen. Gage ordered a force of British grenadiers and light infantry to seize and destroy arms and supplies stockpiled by the rebels and arrest Patriot leaders. On the night of April 18, more than 700 soldiers marched from Boston to destroy rebel gunpowder

and cannons stored in Concord, about 20 miles away. The British also intended to capture two Sons of Liberty leaders, John Hancock and Samuel Adams, who were staying in Lexington. Hancock, Adams and other Patriots were alerted to British movements by two alarm riders, Paul Revere and William Dawes. A third rider, Samuel Prescott, traveled alone to Concord. Wentworth Cheswell also joined the efforts to notify others, riding north from Boston to Exeter to warn Colonists and summon help. (Read more about Cheswell in the January/February 2022 issue of *American Spirit*.)

When British soldiers arrived at Lexington Common just after sunrise on April 19, they faced more than 70 members of the Lexington militia. It is still unknown which side fired the first shot, but the subsequent exchange left eight Lexington militiamen dead and dozens wounded. Marching on to Concord, the British were met by several hundred militia and minutemen assembled near Old North Bridge, where Colonists repulsed the Redcoats and forced their retreat. Militia arriving from across the region engaged in several attacks and skirmishes throughout the day as the British returned to Boston, culminating in a siege of the city and the outbreak of war.

Both Lexington and Concord commemorate their unique places in history as the sites of the first battles of the American Revolution. A national historical park, museums, Colonial-era

Below: The Battle of Lexington was fought on April 19, 1775.
Right: "The Minute Man" statue stands in Minute Man National Historical Park.



homes and historic inns, and outdoor spaces honor our country's Patriots and commemorate events from nearly 250 years ago. These communities host multiple events and celebrations for Patriots' Day, a civic holiday in Massachusetts, celebrated the third Monday of April each year.

Commemorating the Battles

Concord and Lexington are easily accessible from Boston by train, car or even bicycle. Begin your visit at Minute Man National Historical Park, which preserves and interprets the sites, structures and landscapes of the first armed conflict of the American Revolution. Though the park is in Lincoln, Mass., it is located directly between Concord and Lexington. The park includes several historic sites, including Old North Bridge, where "The Minute Man," a bronze statue by Daniel Chester French, stands. French also designed the seated figure of Abraham Lincoln in the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C. Ralph Waldo Emerson's grandfather, the Reverend

William Emerson, witnessed the battle at Old North Bridge from the second story of his home, The Old Manse, which remains nearly unchanged. Both Emerson the poet and Nathaniel Hawthorne lived at The Old Manse, where tours are offered Fridays through Sundays. Walk in the footsteps

of history on the Battle Road Trail, a 5-mile trek connecting historic sites from Meriam's Corner in Concord to the eastern boundary of the park in Lexington. Much of the trail follows the remnants of the original Battle Road, where Colonists and British regulars fought on April 19.

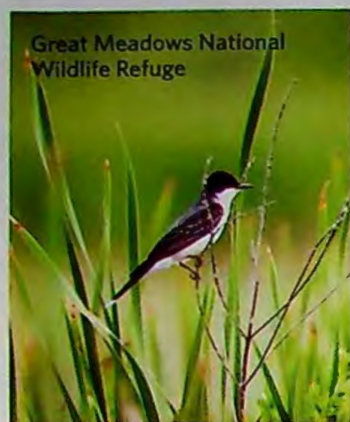
On Patriots' Day weekend, Minute Man National Historical Park typically hosts battle reenactments, demonstrations of

Colonial life, fife and drum music, and ceremonies commemorating the battles. In both Lexington and Concord, Patriots' Day is celebrated with a parade, reenactments and other activities.

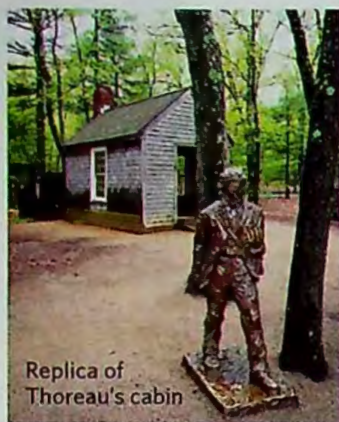
Celebrating Early American Authors, Artists and Naturalists

Even today, history surrounds visitors. At Concord's Colonial Inn, listed on the National Register of Historic Places, you can still book a room in the section that dates to 1716. One of the inn's original buildings was also used as a storehouse for arms and provisions during the Revolutionary War. The inn sits on Concord's town common, known as Monument Square, where it is surrounded by quaint shops, restaurants and landmarks of the nation's history. Louisa May Alcott, Henry David Thoreau, Emerson, Hawthorne and sculptor French are buried in Concord's Sleepy Hollow Cemetery. Emerson wrote "Concord Hymn," a poem commemorating the Battle of Concord. The poem's first stanza refers to "the shot heard round the world," a line that has become a fixture of American Revolution lore. The stanza is inscribed at the base of French's "The Minute Man" statue.





Great Meadows National Wildlife Refuge



Replica of Thoreau's cabin



Walden Pond State Reservation

The Old North Bridge crosses the Concord River, a quiet stream popular for canoeing and kayaking. Most of Great Meadows National Wildlife Refuge consists of freshwater wetlands stretching along the Concord and Sudbury rivers. The nearly 4,000-acre Great Meadows is protected as a nesting, resting and feeding habitat for wildlife, with special emphasis on migratory birds.

Walden Pond State Reservation, a 335-acre state park and recreation site, is designated a National Historic Landmark for its association with Thoreau and his seminal book *Walden; or, Life in the Woods* (Ticknor and Fields, 1854) detailing the two years he lived in a cabin at the pond. Today you can swim or boat in the waters, stroll around the pond, or visit a replica of Thoreau's one-room cabin.

Following a Path Through History

In nearby Lexington, visit Buckman Tavern, built in 1710. Captain John Parker and the Lexington militia gathered in this tavern in the early hours of April 19 to await the British troops. Buckman Tavern is open daily



Buckman Tavern



The "Lexington Minuteman"

beginning in early March for self-guided audio tours. Visitors learn about the history of the tavern from its origins through the Battle of Lexington, and can experience what it was like to own an 18th-century tavern.

At the southeast corner of Lexington Battle Green is the "Lexington Minuteman," a life-size bronze statue originally meant to represent the common minuteman but now generally accepted as symbolizing Capt. Parker. Seasonal guided walking tours of the Battle Green, a National Historic Landmark, include information about the minuteman statue and other points of interest. You can also see much of the area on the Liberty Ride Trolley Tour, a 90-minute narrated tour through Lexington and Concord, operating from April through October.

Ride a bicycle, walk or jog along the Minuteman Bikeway, a paved, 11-mile multi-use trail from Cambridge passing through Lexington. The trail closely approximates the route Revere took to warn the Patriots of British movements. He instructed fellow Colonists to hang two lighted signal lanterns in the belfry of Boston's Old North Church. One of the lanterns is displayed at the Concord Museum, which also holds a sizable collection of early American decorative arts, American Revolution artifacts and the world's largest collection of Thoreau possessions, including the desk where he wrote *Walden*.

Tourism leaders and historians are already making plans to commemorate the 250th anniversary of the American Revolution in 2025. But a visit to Lexington and Concord is a walk through American history any day of the year. ☼



Concord Museum

Make plans to celebrate Patriots' Day on April 18, 2022. For more information about events in Massachusetts, visit visitma.com/things-to-do/holidays/patriots-day/.



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AT HOME WITH THE GREAT COMPROMISER

Noted statesman Henry Clay found sanctuary at his Kentucky estate

By Megan Hamby

Photography courtesy of Ashland, The Henry Clay Estate and Bob Willcutt

In Lexington, Ky., nestled among more than 500 trees, sits the grand home of one of Kentucky's most celebrated statesmen. Ashland, the family estate of Henry Clay, served as a place of refuge for Clay—a sanctuary to escape the hustle and bustle of the nation's capital.

Henry Clay was born on April 12, 1777, in Hanover County, Va.—the seventh of nine children born to the Reverend John Clay and Elizabeth Hudson Clay. When Clay was 3 years old, the British raided his family's home, and in 1781, his father died, leaving the family in a difficult financial situation. Fortunately, his mother married Captain Henry Watkins, who took a “fatherly interest in the family,” according to *The Works of Henry Clay, Comprising His Life, Correspondence and Speeches* (G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1904).

When Clay was 15 years old, Capt. Watkins moved the family to Kentucky. Clay, who was pursuing an education in law, decided to stay in Virginia. Upon finishing his schooling, he moved closer to his mother and family in Lexington, Ky., and began his legal career.

In Lexington, Clay met Lucretia Hart and, after a brief courtship, married her on April 11, 1799. The newlyweds lived next door to Lucretia's parents for seven years and began their family there. Just a few years into their marriage, in 1803, Clay was elected to the Kentucky House of Representatives, where he served until 1806.



Henry Clay

Building a Family Home and Political Career

In 1804, while Clay was serving his first term in the Kentucky House of Representatives, he decided he was ready to move his family to a more substantial home. He purchased land in 1804, and by 1809, the family had moved to their new home, which Clay named Ashland in honor of the numerous ash trees on the land.

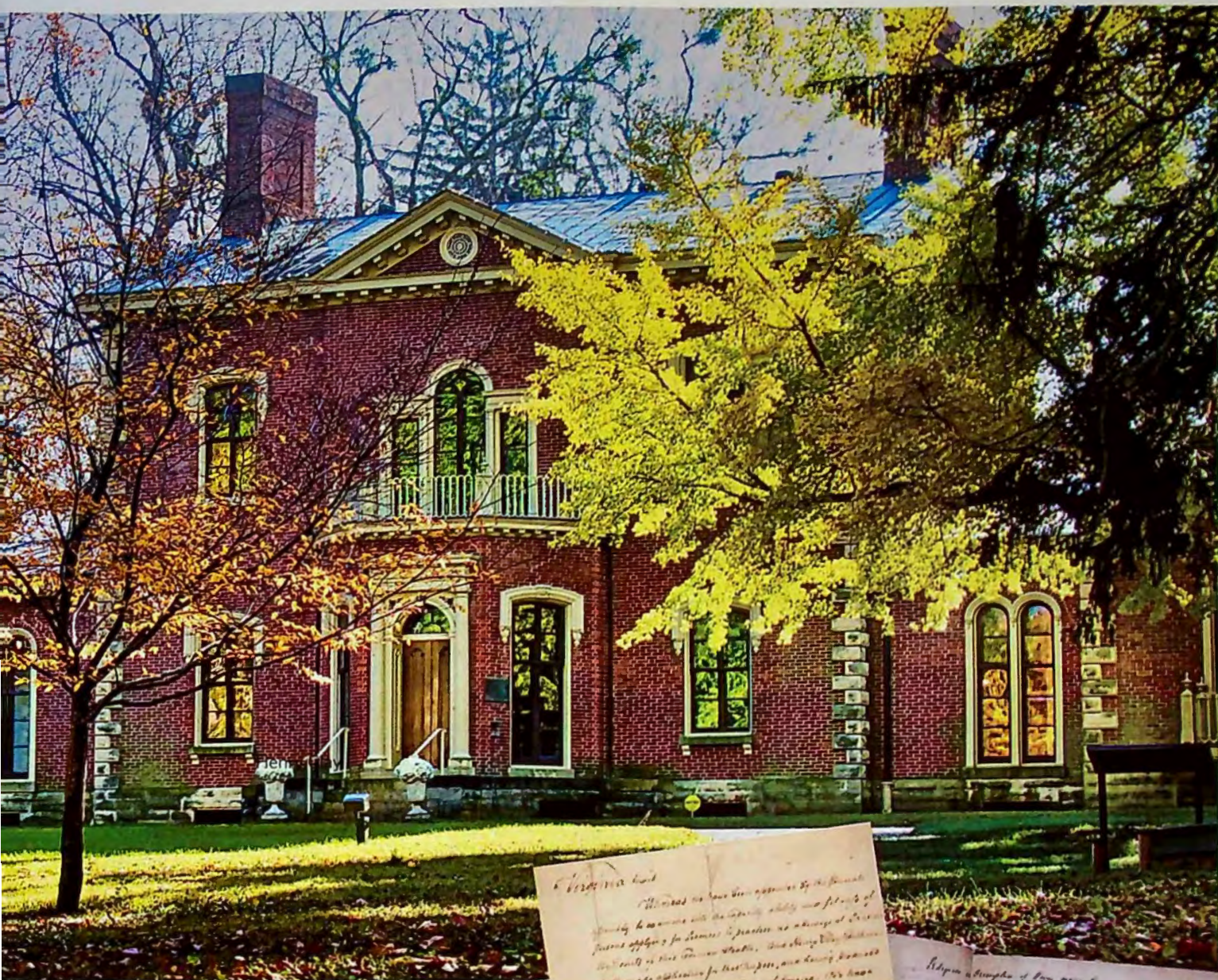
“Lucretia was a city girl,” said Eric Brooks, curator and site manager at Ashland, the Henry Clay Estate. “I do not know if she was particularly enthused about living in the country. We believe Henry had to do extra work to make the property amenable to her, but we are not sure what exactly that was. We do



believe he either built a new house or substantially improved an already existing dwelling on the land.”

The Ashland estate encompassed more than 500 acres, complete with outbuildings such as a smokehouse, a greenhouse and multiple barns. On the farm, Clay planted crops such as corn, wheat and rye, as well as hemp.

During this time, Clay was also advancing his political career, first serving as a U.S. senator representing Kentucky from 1806 to 1807, then returning to the Kentucky House of Representatives from 1807 to 1809. In 1810, he returned to the U.S. Senate, where he served another year. Between 1810 and 1824, Clay was elected



From top, clockwise: The front entrance of the Henry Clay Estate; Clay's law license and entry in his stock journal; icehouses on the property

to multiple terms in the U.S. House of Representatives.

In addition to his terms in Congress, Clay served as secretary of state under John Quincy Adams. His skills as a statesman earned him the nickname the Great Compromiser.

In 1813, Clay enlisted the help of Benjamin Latrobe, architect of the U.S. Capitol, to draw up plans to add wings to Ashland and expand. Within the next year, the home had been transformed into a five-part Federal-style structure, with a center block, two connecting pieces and two end blocks.

Lucretia often traveled with Clay on political visits to Washington, D.C., but there were also times when she remained behind to manage the home.

"Lucretia was not a farmer," Brooks said. "She wasn't working in the fields. But she did serve as a conduit between the overseers of the farm and her husband, running the household and caring for family matters in Clay's absence. She managed very well on her own when Clay was traveling."

In 1852, Clay died while in Washington, D.C. Prior to his death, he had arranged a plan with his son James to preserve the farm—ensuring that it stayed in the family and that all of his descendants benefited from his estate.

"This required a bit of extra effort," Brooks said. "If he had left the farm to James, other family members would have benefited substantially less. Instead, he had the property sold at auction, knowing that James would purchase it. Then, the proceeds were distributed among his other children and Lucretia."

The Next Generation at Ashland

When James acquired the property, he discovered it was in a state of disrepair. The bricks Clay had purchased for the home were poor quality, and their porosity caused severely cracked supporting walls. Historians also suspect that the New Madrid earthquakes and aftershocks in 1811 and 1812 severely damaged the house, and Clay's constant travel



From top left, clockwise: The diplomatic uniform jacket that Clay wore when negotiating the 1814 Treaty of Ghent, along with his sword and place card from the meeting; the house's entry hall; the groundskeeper's cottage, built around 1846.

likely meant he had little time for home repair. James enlisted the help of Thomas Lewinski, a Kentucky architect, to assess the house and determine whether it was safe to inhabit.

Lewinski found it to be unsafe and likely to collapse within just a few years. Because of this, James made what became a controversial decision—to tear down the original house and rebuild.

"Henry Clay was, at this time, one of the most famous people in the country,"

Brooks said. "He was revered nationally, and many people saw it as a sacrilegious thing for James to tear down his father's house. Many people believed it was James' duty to preserve the estate."

James rebuilt the house on the existing foundation, following the exact same floor plan as his father's original house. He kept the Federal-style building, but also incorporated elements of Italianate and Greek Revival architecture to bring the house into a more modern-day style



for the time. Architects of the time called the combination of Federal and Italianate styles “odd, but not unpleasant.” James was intentional about keeping specific features of the original house—the 13 ½-foot ceilings, the tall doorways and the elliptical staircase in the central stairwell.

Inside the home, James opted for lavish and opulent furnishings—acknowledging that this was not only the family’s private home but also a monument to his late father’s legacy.

Preserving Clay’s Legacy and Home

James lived at Ashland until 1862, when he fled Kentucky out of fear of retribution for his Confederate beliefs. In 1866, educator John Bryan Bowman purchased Ashland, making it part of the newly established Kentucky University (now the University of Kentucky). In 1882, the Clay family took ownership of the estate once again when Clay’s granddaughter Anne Clay McDowell and her husband purchased the home.

The McDowells began renovations on the home to bring it up to date and make it suitable for their family—while still seeking to honor Clay’s memory and legacy.

“Anne and her family made several changes to the home, but through that, they brought the mansion to its former glory,” Brooks said. “Unlike with James,

the changes the McDowells made were met with praise.”

The McDowells lived at Ashland until their deaths. At that time, their oldest child, Nannette McDowell Bullock, and her family occupied the home. Because of Nannette’s efforts, the Henry Clay Memorial Foundation was founded to preserve Clay’s legacy and home.

Exploring Ashland Today

Ashland opened to the public in 1950 as a historic house museum—and although four generations of the Clay family have resided in the home, Henry Clay is the primary focus of the museum.

“Because this was a family residence for so long, we have many artifacts from the family—items that were left in the home and became part of the museum’s collection,” Brooks said. “Much of what we’re able to do at Ashland is because Clay’s descendants made it possible.”

The earliest known portrait of Clay—a miniature on ivory—is at Ashland. Because of its fragile nature, it is on display only occasionally. His law license, which enabled him to have a career spanning five decades, is also exhibited, as well as a stock journal where he kept farm notes and recorded stock transactions.

During special occasions, Clay’s diplomatic uniform jacket that he wore when negotiating the 1814 Treaty of Ghent is displayed. “It’s nearly 210 years old and one of the oldest examples of its type to exist,” Brooks said. “We often display it with the sword that he wore, and we also have his place card from the table he sat at during those negotiations.”

One of the home’s more unusual items is a drawing of a man named Charles Dupuy—an enslaved man who eventually became the main valet in the house. In 1842, an artist came to Ashland to paint a portrait of Clay for his presidential campaign. Dupuy was assigned to light fires

and clean the room where the painter was working, and the artist painted a portrait of him while at Ashland.

“It’s a remarkable image of human likeness,” Brooks said. “It depicts Charles as a human being and truly captures his character.”

The displayed painting of Dupuy is one way that curators at Ashland are exploring the nature of slavery during Clay’s time. “We are working hard to give due attention and respect to the nearly 120 people who were enslaved here,” Brooks said.

“It’s incredibly important that we communicate the story of their lives and speak their names. It

has become a very important part of our mission, and we acknowledge that Clay’s legacy is interwoven with slavery.”



Charles Dupuy



Visit Ashland

Home to 580 trees, Ashland was awarded arboretum status for the first time in 2018. Visitors can adopt a tree, paying for its maintenance for the year to ensure it continues to thrive for years to come. Also on display at Ashland are different art exhibits, ranging from steel sculptures to wattle structures. The museum is open from March through December for regular tours and at other times for special tours and events. Visit henryclay.org for more information.

The surgical amphitheater in the Pennsylvania Hospital, taken from the perspective of a surgical table, shows the circular construction of the room, its balconies and a skylight.

Centuries of Care

America's earliest public hospitals served the needs of the urban poor and rootless sailors

/ By Bill Hudgins /

As Colonial port cities began to grow in the 18th century, communities saw the need to provide medical care and shelter for their ailing poor. As a result, some of America's earliest public hospitals started as almshouses, often located in donated space such as private homes.

Patients were frequently sailors with no friends or family to help them. To help these unfortunates, the 1798 federal "Act for the Relief of Sick and Disabled Seamen" authorized deducting 20 cents per month from seamen's wages to create a Marine Hospital Fund to provide medical care for sick and disabled mariners and to build hospitals for their care. As

America continued to grow in the 19th century, cities responded by expanding existing facilities and building new ones.

The institutions listed below represent a sample of the United States' oldest continuously operating hospitals. Most have gone through several incarnations, relocations and name changes as demand for their services increased. Funding for public hospitals has always been a challenge, according to the industry association America's Essential Hospitals, and this has driven numerous acquisitions and mergers that continue today. But the goal remains the same: to provide our disadvantaged citizens with medical care in their time of need.



Pennsylvania Hospital

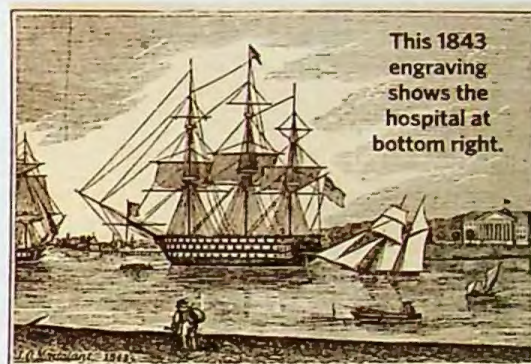
Philadelphia, Pa.

Pennsylvania Hospital, founded in 1751 by Dr. Thomas Bond and Benjamin Franklin, today is a 534-bed acute care, teaching and research institution. It was established “to care for the sick-poor and insane who were wandering the streets” of fast-growing Philadelphia. In 1750, Bond decided to help these unfortunates and asked his friend Franklin for his opinion. Franklin eagerly supported the idea and shepherded the charter through the Colonial assembly, even raising 2,000 pounds as a private contribution toward the cost. Chartered on May 11, 1751, the hospital opened in a private home and admitted its first patients in February 1752. Pennsylvania Hospital became part of the University of Pennsylvania Health System in 1997.

Naval Medical Center Portsmouth

Portsmouth, Va.

Established in 1830, Naval Medical Center Portsmouth (NMCP) is the U.S. Navy’s oldest continually operating hospital. Built on the site of Fort Nelson, it treated patients from the Mexican-American War and the 1855 yellow fever epidemic. In Confederate hands in 1861–1862, it was captured by federal forces and used until the end of the Civil War. The hospital helped create the *Solace* hospital ship used in the Spanish-American War. NMCP has treated patients from all wars and housed 12 recovering prisoners of war during the Vietnam War. Today, the hospital provides healthcare for active-duty patients and their families in Portsmouth, Norfolk, Chesapeake, Suffolk, Yorktown and Virginia Beach and throughout the Tidewater area.



1820s site of Candler Hospital

Candler Hospital

Savannah, Ga.

Candler Hospital is Georgia’s oldest and America’s second-oldest hospital in continuous operation. The Georgia Medical Society, chartered in 1804, founded the Savannah Poorhouse and Hospital in a downtown home. The hospital moved into a new structure 15 years later, serving mostly ill and disabled sailors. The hospital treated cholera victims during the city’s 1834 epidemic. The Confederate army occupied it from 1863 to December 1864, when the Federal army captured Savannah. It was renamed Savannah Hospital in 1872 and later launched a medical and nursing school. The Methodist Episcopal Church South acquired it in 1930, renaming it after Bishop Warren A. Candler. It changed its name to Candler General Hospital in 1967 and, pressed for room in the downtown area, relocated to a new facility in 1980. In 1997, the hospital entered into a joint operating agreement with St. Joseph’s Hospital and became St. Joseph’s/Candler. St. Joseph’s was founded in 1875 by the Sisters of Mercy, who took over the Forest City Marine Hospital, renaming it St. Joseph’s Infirmary.

John H. Stroger, Jr. Hospital of Cook County

Chicago, Ill.

In 1835, Cook County opened a small almshouse, designed to care for the poor and sick. Since then, this health system has been dedicated to providing care to anyone who walks through its doors, regardless of race, income or ability to pay. The old Cook County Hospital opened in 1916 as the population of Cook County grew and officials tried to meet the needs of the community. Throughout its history, Cook County Hospital was the site of many medical milestones, including the world's first blood bank and the nation's first comprehensive trauma center. The hospital also served as the set for the 1993 movie *The Fugitive* and inspired the TV show "ER." In 2002, the old hospital closed and was replaced by John H. Stroger Jr. Hospital of Cook County. Today, Cook County Health is established as one of the largest public health institutions in the country, providing care to more than 500,000 individuals each year through its health system and health plan.



Trenton Psychiatric Hospital

Trenton, N.J.

The 450-bed Trenton Psychiatric Hospital is one of five psychiatric hospitals run by the New Jersey Department of Health's Division of Mental Health Services. Mental healthcare pioneer Dorothea Lynde Dix founded it in 1848 as the New Jersey Lunatic Asylum at Trenton. After she retired at 80, Dix lived in a private apartment at the site until she died on July 17, 1887. Dix worked tirelessly for better mental healthcare, especially for poor and indigenous peoples, and also recruited nurses for the United States during the Civil War. One of the hospital's better-known patients was mathematician and winner of the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences John Forbes Nash, whose struggles with mental illness were profiled in the book and film *A Beautiful Mind*.

Charity Hospital

New Orleans, La.

Charity Hospital was established in 1736 in the French Quarter by a French shipbuilder to serve the city's poor and was known as L'Hôpital des Pauvres de la Charité (The Charity Hospital for the Poor). The Art Deco-style facility, completed in 1939 on Tulane Avenue, is the hospital's sixth home. In 2005, Hurricane Katrina heavily damaged the building, and the Louisiana State University System, which administers the hospital, decided to close it and erect a new University Medical Center (UMC) that took over Charity's services. Tulane University announced in November 2021 that the vacant building would be redeveloped into a mixed-use complex with apartments, retail, educational institutions and other uses with a strong academic and research presence.



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Early American
female artists
challenged
convention,
broke barriers

Margaretta Peale's
"Strawberries and
Cherries" still life



PAINTING (AND SCULPTING) OUTSIDE THE LINES

By Emily McMackin Dye

In histories of early American art, women are often relegated to the footnotes. While it's true that women had less freedom and fewer resources to pursue artistic interests and ambitions in the 18th and early 19th centuries, a small but significant group of female artists managed to push past these barriers and create thriving careers for themselves.

Though few of these artists are recognized in history books, many accomplished as much as their male counterparts and made substantial contributions to the iconography and cultural development of early America. Here are some of the groundbreaking female artists of this era whose stories are often overlooked.

America's First Sculptor

Before Madame Marie Tussaud enthralled museumgoers with her wax sculptures, Patience Lovell Wright was making a name for herself in the medium. Born in 1725 on Long Island, N.Y., to well-to-do Quaker parents, Patience grew up on a farm in Bordentown, N.J., where she discovered a passion for sculpting. To entertain herself, she would sculpt figures out of wet flour and paint her dried handiwork with extracts from plants.

In 1748, she married Joseph Wright, a Quaker farmer and barrel maker, who was much older than she. While her husband was away on business, Patience tended to their growing family, amusing her children by molding faces out of putty and dough.

Joseph died in 1769, leaving Patience, who was pregnant with their fifth child, with few financial resources because of coverture laws of the time, which prevented most women from inheriting their husband's property. (Read more about coverture laws in the March/April 2021 issue of *American Spirit*.)

Patience began fashioning intricate busts from tinted wax, sculpting life-size heads and hands and using a metal frame to attach the appendages to clothed figures. Her lifelike sculptures caused such a sensation that she created a traveling waxwork exhibit featuring the likenesses of well-known public figures.

She became known for her unorthodox sculpting methods. "Wax, to be molded, must be kept warm," Angela Serratore writes in an article for *Smithsonian Magazine*. "Wright worked the material in her lap and under her skirts—and then revealed the fully formed heads and torsos as though they were being birthed. Then she would painstakingly insert glass eyes, color the lips and cheeks, and even apply tiny sets of eyelashes to give the faces the glow of life."

By 1770, Patience was successful enough to open waxwork studios in Philadelphia and New York City. Her Manhattan outpost on Queen Street—the more profitable operation of the two—burned when a fire ravaged the block in June 1771. Most of Patience's work

was destroyed, and she was forced to start over.

In 1772, she sailed to England and entered London society with the help of Benjamin Franklin's younger sister, Jane Mecom, who persuaded her famous brother to pen a letter of introduction for the artist. Patience quickly found a demand for her work among lords, ladies and politicians in Parliament. The novelty of her art, coupled with her rustic, informal manners, endeared her to



"Wright worked the material in her lap and under her skirts—and then revealed the fully formed heads and torsos as though they were being birthed."

Above: Patience Lovell Wright's life-size sculpture of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham

British aristocrats. She skirted the rules of formality by greeting men and women of all classes with a kiss on the cheek—and raised eyebrows when she addressed the King and Queen of England as "George" and "Charlotte" while they posed for her.

Patience eventually fell out of favor with London's royal set as a result of her open support for the American Revolution. She reportedly wrote to John Dickinson, a Pennsylvania delegate to the First Continental Congress, about the British Army's preparations in England and sought to share intelligence she gleaned from contacts in Parliament with Franklin and other American leaders. She opened her home to American prisoners of war during the Revolutionary War and took it upon herself to gather details about British military strategy.

In 1780, Patience decamped to Paris with hopes of opening a new studio. There she modeled a sculpture of Franklin, but otherwise found little opportunity or enthusiasm for her art among the French upper class. After moving back to England in 1782, she planned a return trip to America, where she hoped to persuade leaders, including George Washington and Thomas Jefferson, to pose for her. But before she could make the journey home, she suffered a fall and died on March 23, 1786, at age 61.

Of the dozens of wax sculptures Patience created during her lifetime, only one has survived: a life-size sculpture of William Pitt, the Earl of Chatham, which stands in London's Westminster Abbey, still perfectly molded after more than two centuries. Though the rest of Patience's waxwork has vanished from the artistic record, her legacy as America's first professional sculptor endures.

Keeper of a Legacy

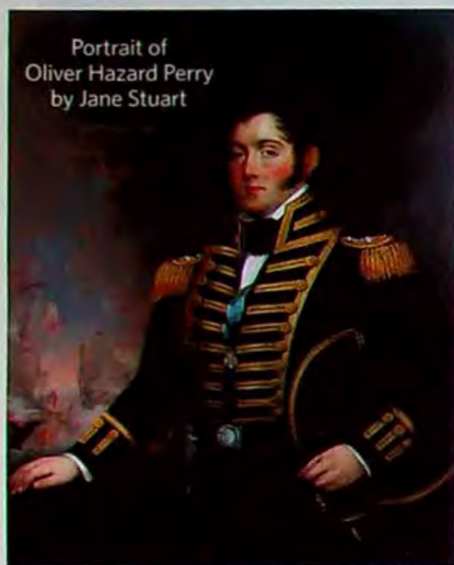
A daughter of renowned portraitist Gilbert Stuart, who painted the most famous portraits of George Washington, Jane Stuart spent much of her life in her father's shadow, best known for her meticulous copies of his work. But more than a skilled copyist dedicated to preserving his legacy, she was a talented artist herself, creating paintings that embraced a variety of subjects and exhibiting her work at prestigious institutions.

Born in 1812 in Boston, Jane, the youngest of 12 children, spent her childhood as her father's studio assistant, grinding pigments and filling in background details in his works. Though he refused to formally teach her, she learned his techniques by watching him work and instruct others. She began copying his paintings and, at 15, exhibited one of her own at the Boston Athenaeum.

When her father died the next year, leaving the family deeply in debt, Jane supported her family by opening her own studio and making and selling copies of her father's most prized works, along with her own paintings and portrait miniatures. She not only produced replicas of his most famous Washington

portraits, but she also finished paintings he never completed—the most famous of which was the 1796 “Athenaeum” portrait, which became the definitive image of Washington used on the dollar bill.

Jane went on to study painting in New York City and exhibited at its National Academy Museum and School as well



Portrait of
Oliver Hazard Perry
by Jane Stuart

as at the Boston Athenaeum through the early to mid-19th century. Along with portraits, she specialized in genre and religious paintings and also painted from daguerreotypes.

In 1850, her Boston studio burned to the ground, destroying much of her work. Jane found a new start in her father's hometown of Newport, R.I., where she continued to support her family with income from painting and work as an art teacher.

She gained local recognition as Newport's first female portraitist and frequently entertained literary and community leaders, to whom she displayed her paintings as well as relics from her father's career. Today her faithful reproductions of his work, which she sold until her death in 1888, adorn the walls of many of the nation's top art museums.

Rise of a Portrait Miniaturist

Despite a lack of formal education, Boston artist Sarah Goodridge used her natural talent to become one of the most successful portrait miniaturists in New England. Sarah, born in 1788 in Templeton, Mass., developed a passion

for drawing as a child. With no money to buy paper, she would draw pictures on the sandy floor of her farmhouse with a stick or on sheets of peeled birch bark with a pin.

At 17, Sarah moved to Milton, Mass., to live with her oldest brother and his family, attending school there and taking a few drawing lessons. When the family moved to Boston, she spent winters with them and summers in Templeton, where she occasionally taught school and began making and selling crayon and watercolor portraits.

Though Sarah initially studied oil painting, she grew interested in painting miniatures after meeting an artist in Hartford, Conn., who introduced her to the lucrative medium. In 1820, she opened a studio in Boston, where she lived with her sister, and gained a following for her watercolor miniatures on ivory.

Sarah's portraits improved even more after a friend introduced her to Gilbert Stuart. Although he refused to teach his own daughter, he was impressed with Sarah's work and invited her to visit his studio, where he instructed her. Sarah would often bring her unfinished work to him for critiques and paint miniature copies of his portraits. In 1825, she painted a portrait miniature of Stuart that he praised as the “most lifelike” of any portrait ever painted of him.



A self-portrait by Sarah Goodridge

Over the next 30 years, Sarah's career flourished. She received a steady stream of commissions to paint miniatures of notable Americans such as General Henry Knox, General Henry Lee, and orator and U.S. Senator Daniel Webster. She painted an average of two to three portraits a week and exhibited at the Boston Athenaeum from 1827 to 1835.

Though she never married, she did have a love affair with Webster, whom she painted numerous times. When Webster's wife died in 1828, Sarah painted him a miniature of her own bare breasts—an unconventional portrait that remains in the Metropolitan Museum of Art's collection today.

Sarah continued to create miniatures until 1851, when her failing eyesight forced her to give up painting for good. She retired to a farm in Reading, Mass., where she died on December 28, 1853, after suffering a stroke.

Stars of a Family Dynasty

In the early 19th century, the Peale family was synonymous with artistic greatness. Headed by Charles Willson Peale, a Philadelphia artist known for his prolific portraits of Revolutionary War leaders, the family of painters, naturalists and museum entrepreneurs helped raise the caliber and recognition of American art and enrich the cultural landscape of early America. (Read more about Peale in the July/August 2019 issue of *American Spirit*.) James Peale, brother to Charles and a leading painter of portrait miniatures and still lifes, and his wife, Mary Chambers Claypoole Peale, had six children. Three of their daughters—Anna, Margaretta and Sarah—grew up helping their father mix paints, prepare canvases and finish out decorative details in his works.

The eldest of the three, Anna (1791–1878), was the first to show artistic promise. Trained by her father, she sold her first two paintings at 14 and had her first exhibition at 20. By 23, she had found her niche in portrait miniatures with a vivid style nearly photographic in detail.

Her reputation as an artist grew even more after she accompanied Charles on

an 1818 trip to Washington, D.C., where he helped her obtain commissions to paint miniatures of prominent statesmen, including James Monroe, Andrew Jackson and Henry Clay. By the 1820s, she was inundated with work, traveling frequently to fulfill portrait commissions. Anna became known for her skill as a miniaturist, producing more than 200 portraits of luminaries from U.S. presidents to famous writers, scientists and leaders before retiring from painting in 1841.

Margaretta (1795–1882) gravitated to still life painting. Her paintings featured stark but colorful compositions of objects meant to celebrate familiar aspects of life. Though reluctant to call herself a professional artist, Margaretta, like her sisters, exhibited her work throughout the 1820s and 1830s at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts—the nation's first art museum and art school, founded by her uncle Charles and other artists.

The most accomplished of the trio, Sarah (1800–1885), excelled at portraits, debuting her first full-size work, “Portrait of a Lady,” at the Pennsylvania Academy when she was just 18. She developed her own style of portraiture, distinct for its realistic likenesses and details.

In 1824, both Sarah and Anna were elected as the first female members of the Pennsylvania Academy. Though the sisters shared a studio and patrons early in their careers, Sarah quickly branched out on her own, moving in 1825 to Baltimore, where she opened a studio and created more than 100 portraits of the city's elite. She made occasional treks to Washington, D.C., to paint public figures from congressmen and diplomats to the Marquis de Lafayette.

In 1847, Sarah moved again to St. Louis, where she became independently successful as a portraitist and supported herself entirely through her art for the next 30 years. Records show that she



“Mt. Aetna” landscape
by Sarah Cole

received more portrait commissions than many celebrated male painters of her day. Later in life, she returned to painting still lifes as she had in her youth, earning awards for these works.

In 1878, Sarah returned home to Philadelphia, and the sisters lived out their remaining years together, having paved the way for the next generation of female artists to achieve both critical acclaim and financial independence for their work.



“Portrait of a
Gentleman,” 1832,
by Anna Claypoole
Peale

A Pioneer Landscape Painter

The sister of renowned landscape painter Thomas Cole, Sarah Cole was an accomplished artist in her own right, working as one of the first female landscape painters in America. Born in 1805 in Lancashire, England, she emigrated as a teenager with her family, who settled in Ohio and later in Pittsburgh before moving to New York.

How Sarah started painting is unknown, though she was likely influenced by Thomas, who started the nation's first art movement, the Hudson River School, which captured the beauty and romanticism of the American landscape. The siblings bonded over their

shared love of art and saw each other as artistic contemporaries.

Sarah often left New York to join her brother in the Catskill Mountains, where he and other Hudson River School painters drew much of the inspiration for their work. From these scenic excursions, she produced her own paintings, though many are similar in subject and style to her brother's landscapes.

Most of Sarah's surviving paintings are copies of her brother's work, including “A View of Catskill Mountain House”—a painting inspired by a 1838 hiking trip the two took with others to the Catskills, where they camped on the summit of High Peak. In 1839, she began experimenting with etching.

After Thomas' death in 1848, Sarah exhibited her paintings at the National Academy of Design and the American Art-Union, while selling her work to collectors in New York and Pennsylvania to support herself and help provide for her brother's family.

Few of Sarah's original paintings remain. None of her etchings are known to have survived, though three appeared in an 1888 exhibition at New York City's Union League Club. In her final years, the artist returned to her beloved Catskills, where she died in 1857, just as landscape painting was becoming the dominant genre of American art. ☼



The Incomparable Anne Hutchinson

Idolized for standing up against the Puritan patriarchy,
this early American woman may have been banished
from the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1637,
but her legacy stands the test of time.

By Lena Anthony

Women in the 17th century are mostly hidden from history, but a name on a record can anchor a woman in time. Beyond that, knowledge requires mostly extrapolation.

Such is not the case with Anne Hutchinson, who arrived in the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1634 and was banished just three years later on the basis of heresy. She was literate but didn't leave behind volumes of letters or diaries. Instead, it was her adversaries who inadvertently immortalized this early American woman by recording the words she spoke during her two-day trial and writing extensively about her in the years after the controversy.

To her opponents—among them, John Winthrop, governor of the fledgling colony—these words reflected a woman who needed to be silenced for her role in disrupting the public. They were keeping a record so they could demonstrate her disruptive behavior. But, to modern eyes, the words she left behind show her to be a calm, confident, charismatic, capable and deeply spiritual woman.

"Her voice is heard only through the mediation of recorders," Marilyn J. Westerkamp writes in the newly released *The Passion of Anne Hutchinson: An Extraordinary Woman, the Puritan Patriarchs, & the World They Made and Lost* (Oxford, 2021). "... Out of these few pages of mediated writings, a voice of conviction and vitality, wit and intelligence can be heard."



This statue of Anne Hutchinson stands on the grounds of the Massachusetts State House.

BECOMING ANNE HUTCHINSON

She was born in 1591 in the picturesque East Midlands region of England. Her father, the Reverend Francis Marbury, was put under house arrest for three years for speaking out against the Anglican Church. He spent much of this idle time teaching his children, especially Anne, who at the time was the youngest of the Marbury children and therefore least busy with household chores.

Eve LaPlante, author of *American Jezebel: The Uncommon Life of Anne Hutchinson, the Woman Who Defied the Puritans* (Harper San Francisco, 2004) and a Hutchinson descendant, identifies three books from which the Marbury children likely received their instruction: the Bible, Marbury's own

magnum opus on church reform and John Foxe's *Book of Martyrs*, which detailed the persecution and punishment of various Protestant martyrs throughout history. "This book provided compelling reading to Anne and her siblings, much as the tales of Andersen and Grimm would do for children of later centuries," LaPlante writes.

Anne moved to London with her family in 1605, but returned to her hometown in 1612 after marrying William Hutchinson,

a wealthy textile merchant. It was here that she met John Cotton, a Puritan minister who preached at Saint Botolph's Church in nearby Boston, England.

The Hutchinsons routinely made the 50-mile round trip to hear Cotton preach, no doubt with more than a handful of children in tow. Before sailing to America in 1634, the then 43-year-old Anne had given birth to 14 children, two of whom died in 1630 of the bubonic plague.

Grief-stricken by these losses and missing their favorite minister, who had emigrated to the New World as the old one was becoming less tolerant of Puritan beliefs and practices, the Hutchinsons were ready to start a new life in New England. That, and Anne had a divine revelation to go to America, LaPlante writes.

THE SHORT PATH TO BANISHMENT

The Hutchinsons arrived in Boston after a 10-week ocean voyage. Their wealth translated easily to the New World. Their Boston house was centrally located, across the street from the residence of Governor John Winthrop. And they were given grazing rights and prime farmland just outside the growing city with a population of 1,000. Perhaps most important, they had reunited with Cotton, who was now minister of the Church of Boston in Massachusetts.

Despite her wealth, Hutchinson was not one for being idle. She was a sought-after midwife and herbalist, skills she had honed back home. It was in these roles, tending to sick or expectant women, that she would explain and expand on Cotton's sermons. Her insights became so popular that she began hosting meetings for women at her Boston home, which was perfectly acceptable under Puritan laws. But these religious discussions quickly grew in both size and scope, and soon prominent Boston men were attending to listen to her denounce a "covenant of works" and the Colonial clergymen who espoused it in favor of a "covenant of grace."

A central Puritan belief was that good deeds were a sign of God's grace. But Hutchinson was adamant that salvation



This illustration by Howard Pyle, circa 1901, depicts Anne Hutchinson preaching in her Boston home.

came not from adherence to religious laws and good behavior, but by God's grace alone. What's more, she argued, anyone could experience God's revelations, with or without a minister present.

To Gov. Winthrop, whose charter for the Massachusetts Bay Colony hinged on order and obedience, these were fighting words.

It did not help that Gov. Winthrop already knew her as an outspoken opponent of the Pequot War, an armed conflict between the colonists and the Pequot Indians that started in 1636 and resulted, two years later, in the extinction of the tribe.

A FOREGONE CONCLUSION

The meetings started the year after Hutchinson arrived in Boston. By November 1637, she had been convicted of heresy and banished from the colony, as well as excommunicated from the church, after Cotton deserted her in favor of his own good standing. The two-day trial was mostly a charade, according



John Cotton

“Out of these few
pages of mediated
writings, a voice of
conviction and vitality,
wit and intelligence
can be heard.”

—MARILYN J. WESTERKAMP, AUTHOR OF
THE PASSION OF ANNE HUTCHINSON

to Westerkamp. “Of course, she was going to lose,” she writes. “Of course, leaders had vested interests in establishing order.”

This was despite Hutchinson’s insistence that she did not commit the errors she was accused of. She asked:

“What have I said or done? ...

“What law have I broken? ...

“What breach of law is that, Sir?”

It was no matter. The all-male vote to declare her unfit for society and banished was nearly unanimous. Her own family and dozens of supporters known as Hutchinsonians were similarly evicted—but where could they go? They decided on Rhode Island, where fellow banished Massachusetts Bay

Colony resident Roger Williams had settled in 1636. Their new settlement, established by the Portsmouth Compact, would be one founded on religious tolerance. Rhode Island became the first colony, in 1663, to grant religious freedom to all, including Jews and Quakers.

After Hutchinson’s husband, William, died in 1642, she relocated to the Dutch colony of New Netherland (present-day New York). In 1643, a group of Siwanoy Indians scalped Anne, plus six of her children, and burned down their house. Only one daughter, Suzanne, survived the attack.



In 1643, a group of Siwanoy Indians killed Anne Hutchinson and six of her children.

HER LEGACY LIVES ON

Hutchinson was also survived by five older children, who would go on to hold public office (in Massachusetts, no less) and be the forebears of two governors and three U.S. presidents: Franklin Roosevelt, George Bush and George W. Bush. Harvard University also owes a debt of gratitude to Hutchinson: Its founding coincided with Hutchinson’s controversy, ostensibly to prevent future clergymen from making the mistakes of the Rev. Cotton, which could lead to women like Hutchinson in their congregations.

Hutchinson’s legacy lives on. In 1919, the Anne Hutchinson DAR Chapter was organized in Bronxville, Westchester County, N.Y. In 1920, several women’s groups in Boston, Mass., commissioned a statue of Hutchinson. The sculpture, which was designed by Cyrus Edwin Dallin and installed on the grounds of the Massachusetts State House in 1922, is mounted on a granite base and features Hutchinson looking toward heaven with a Bible in her left hand and her right arm draped around a young girl. The inscription at its base refers to her as a “Courageous Exponent of Civil Liberty and Religious Toleration.” And in 1987, she was formally—and finally—pardoned by then-Massachusetts Governor Michael Dukakis. ☉



Anne Hutchinson and her family were banished from the Massachusetts Bay Colony for heresy.

Those Schuyler Sisters

*Philip and Catharine Schuyler's daughters,
made famous in the musical 'Hamilton,'
led lives of privilege and tragedy*

By Bill Hudgins

Since its Broadway debut on August 6, 2015, the hit musical “Hamilton” has spurred interest in the Revolutionary War era and especially in three of the play’s major characters, the Schuyler sisters. Introduced in Act I in a rousing song-and-dance number, Angelica, Eliza and Peggy Schuyler have made audiences curious about their lives, particularly about Angelica and Eliza, who played such important roles in Alexander Hamilton’s life.

They were the daughters of Revolutionary War Major General Philip and Catharine (Catherine) Van Rensselaer Schuyler, a prominent, wealthy New York Dutch-American family with deep roots in Colonial America and extensive ties to other elite families such as the Van Rensselaers, Van Cortlandts, Livingstons and Cochrans.

The Schuylers had 15 children, only eight of whom lived to adulthood. The play implies there were only three Schuyler sisters, but in fact there were two others, Cornelia Schuyler Morton and Catharine “Caty” Schuyler Malcolm Cochran, who were born much later than the featured trio. Although Angelica complains in the play about not having brothers, her surviving siblings included three boys: John Bradstreet Schuyler, Philip Jeremiah Schuyler and Rensselaer Schuyler.

As explained in Tilar J. Mazzeo’s biography, *Eliza Hamilton: The Extraordinary Life and Times of the Wife of Alexander Hamilton* (Gallery Books, 2018), making a good marriage was the primary goal of young women in that era, and the stakes were high in the elite circles in which the Schuyler sisters traveled. Their choice in husbands strongly shaped their lives in unforeseen and often unfortunate ways. Following are brief sketches of all the Schuyler sisters in order of their births.

Angelica Schuyler Church

Although Eliza is the most famous Schuyler sister because of the “Hamilton” musical, her eldest sister, Angelica, is fascinating because of her warm relationship with her brother-in-law Alexander. The two corresponded regularly and expressed affection for each other, and Angelica spent long periods with the Hamiltons. However, historians have ruled out any physical intimacy between them, and Mazzeo argues that the era was one of high sentimentality, with expressions easily misinterpreted by modern readers.

Angelica, born on February 20, 1756, was beautiful, vivacious, flirtatious and witty, and she moved easily in her family’s high

social circles. As the eldest, she served as a role model for her sisters. This did not always please her parents.

When she turned 21, she fell in love with a British-born merchant and Continental Army supplier who called himself John Carter. Gen. Schuyler and others suspected Carter was not what he seemed. Years later, Carter was exposed as John Barker Church, who had fled England to avoid bankruptcy from speculation losses and gambling debts.

Even without this knowledge, Gen. Schuyler opposed their marriage. Angelica defied him and eloped in June 1777, creating a breach with her parents that took years to heal fully. The couple would have eight children together.

The newlyweds moved to Boston, where Church continued to supply the Patriot army and engage in speculation that soon made them wealthy. In 1783, Church was named an envoy to France, and the family moved to Paris. They met key figures of the Revolution, including the Marquis de Lafayette, Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson, all of whom Angelica charmed. She corresponded with her admirers, including Hamilton’s political nemesis Jefferson.

Angelica endured the long separations from Eliza and Hamilton before the Churches returned to America in 1797. The Hamiltons and Churches were close and spent much time together. On a tragic note, John Church provided the dueling pistols used in Philip Hamilton’s (Eliza and Alexander’s son) fatal duel with George Eacker, and Hamilton’s affair of honor with Vice President Aaron Burr.

In lieu of cash payments for debts it owed to Church, the U.S. government gave him 100,000 acres of land in western New York. John and Angelica’s son Philip visited the spot and laid out the town of Angelica, which still exists, according to her biography at newnetherlandinstitute.org.

Angelica died on March 13, 1814, and was buried in New York City’s Trinity Church Cemetery alongside Alexander. Church died in London in 1818 after a short illness, and is buried there at the Church of Saint James, Piccadilly.



Angelica

Elizabeth Schuyler Hamilton

Elizabeth "Eliza" Schuyler Hamilton was born on August 9, 1757—her parents' second child. She is best known as the wife of Alexander Hamilton, whom she met and married in 1780. They had eight children together.

Mazzeo depicts Eliza as the most level-headed of the five sisters. She seemed to feel more deeply the filial duties expected of children and spent years trying to help her sisters avoid or escape unpleasant situations.

Eliza was 22 when she formally met Hamilton in early 1780 in Morristown, N.J., while visiting her aunt Gertrude Cochran, wife of John Cochran, surgeon general of the Continental Army. The army was in winter quarters nearby, and as an aide to General George Washington, Hamilton visited the house on business. Their meeting sparked a romantic connection.

As with many wartime couples, the demands of the country interrupted their time together. Hamilton wrote her passionate letters, dispatching them faster than she could reply. Eliza did not have the literary flair for writing that Hamilton possessed, and he sometimes suggested books he thought would broaden her education and improve her style.

Eliza became interested in politics and military matters, and he discussed ideas with her throughout their marriage, sounding out her opinions on his work. She also made clean copies of his writings, including parts of Washington's Farewell Address, Mazzeo writes.

When they decided to marry, the couple quite reasonably feared her father would refuse the immigrant upstart, who had no money or standing outside of the army. Mazzeo notes that Eliza's sense of daughterly duty would not let her defy him as Angelica had, and she would have ended the relationship if ordered to do so. To the couple's amazement, Gen. Schuyler heartily approved and welcomed him to the family.

They married on December 14, 1780, at the Schuylers' Albany mansion. Hamilton's war duties continued to separate them for long periods until 1783, when they moved to New York City, and Hamilton opened a law practice. He tried to settle down out of public life, but politics and the lure of building a new nation soon drew him away. He joined Washington's first Cabinet as treasury secretary and famously helped guide the fledgling United States toward financial security.

One of the crucial episodes in Eliza's marriage was the Reynolds Affair, in which Alexander was accused of having



Eliza



Peggy

an affair in 1791–1792 with a woman named Maria Reynolds. Her husband, James Reynolds, discovered the affair and blackmailed Hamilton in exchange for allowing the liaison to continue, according to Ron Chernow's biography *Alexander Hamilton* (Penguin Press, 2004). As suspicions about Hamilton's conduct arose, Reynolds alleged the treasury secretary had given him money for financial speculation, which would be a violation of Hamilton's position, but said nothing about the affair with Maria.

Three of Hamilton's political enemies, including James Monroe, confronted Hamilton about the alleged financial improprieties on December 15, 1792. They were stunned when he confessed his adultery and extortion, with documents to prove the money he paid Reynolds was for blackmail, not speculation. The visitors promised to keep the secret.

Inevitably, rumors of the affair circulated until 1797, when a journalist named James Callender published a sensational exposé accusing Hamilton not only of adultery but also of financial improprieties while treasury secretary. In response, Hamilton published his own excruciatingly detailed account of the affair and refuted the charges of financial misdeeds. Despite this, the couple remained together, and Eliza spent much of her life defending him against all allegations.

A series of tragedies struck the Hamiltons in the early 1800s. Eliza's 42-year-old younger sister, Peggy, died on March 14, 1801, after an illness. Then on November 23, 1801, their oldest son, Philip, was killed in a duel with George Eacker, a supporter of Aaron Burr whom Philip believed had defamed his father. Eliza's mother died in 1803. Most devastating of all was Alexander's death on July 12, 1804, after a duel with Burr on July 11. The two dueling at almost the same spot in New Jersey where Philip was fatally wounded. Hamilton's death shocked the young nation and destroyed Burr's political future.

Eliza was 47 years old when Alexander died, and she suffered again when her father died four months later. After struggling to settle Alexander's debts, Eliza spent the next 50 years protecting his legacy. She and her son John Church Hamilton organized Alexander's papers and authorized biographies, and she rebutted allegations that he had not written Washington's Farewell Address. Eliza destroyed nearly all of her letters to Alexander, including many that he wrote to her.

After her husband's death, Eliza devoted herself to public service projects. In 1806, she co-founded New York City's first orphanage and served as "second directress" of the Orphan Asylum Society until 1821, when she became "first directress." She remained in that position until 1848. The agency is still in operation as Graham-Windham, now a children's social services organization.

In 1848 she moved to Washington, D.C., and lived with her widowed daughter Eliza. While there, she helped Dolley Madison raise funds to build the Washington Monument. Eliza died in Washington, D.C., in 1854 at the age of 97, and was buried beside Alexander in the Trinity Church graveyard in lower Manhattan.

Margarita "Peggy" Schuyler Van Rensselaer

The third and youngest of the play's "Schuyler sisters" was Margarita "Peggy" Schuyler, who was born on September 24, 1758. Mazzeo describes her as a "smart, funny, haughty, beautiful" and impulsive young woman who loved parties and dancing, but also had a hot temper. Friends and family considered her wild and strong-willed, and, at the age of 25, she proved it by marrying a 19-year-old cousin against her family's wishes.

Stephen Van Rensselaer III was the heir to a huge fortune and still a student at Harvard when he proposed, according to Peggy's biography at newnetherlandinstitute.org. The groom's parents were Stephen Van Rensselaer II and Catherine Livingston, daughter of Philip Livingston, who signed the Declaration of Independence. Rensselaer was young when his father died, and his uncle and guardian General Abraham Ten Broeck joined Philip Schuyler in opposing the marriage. But he and Peggy eloped, just as Angelica and John had.

Rensselaer was a Federalist who served in the New York State Assembly and Senate and the U.S. House of Representatives. He was a philanthropist who supported education and founded the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. He and Peggy had three children, but only Stephen Van Rensselaer IV survived.

Peggy was only 42 when she died on March 14, 1801, after a lengthy illness. She is buried at the Albany Rural Cemetery in the Van Rensselaer section. Alexander Hamilton was in Albany when she died, and he wrote to Eliza, "On Saturday, my dear Eliza, your sister took leave of her sufferings and friends, I

trust to find repose and happiness in a better country." Rensselaer died on January 26, 1839.



Cornelia

Cornelia Schuyler Morton

Like her older sister Peggy, Cornelia was strong-willed and impetuous, a lively flirt with a barbed sense of humor. She was born in December 1775, and met her future husband, George Washington Morton, at a wedding in June 1797. Morton was a rich "hothead and a roué with a mean streak," who loved to gamble, according to Mazzeo. That didn't stop Cornelia from falling instantly in love.

When Morton visited Albany in September to ask for the Schuylers' blessing, an argument erupted. The general refused permission and marched the suitor out of the house, then ordered Cornelia never to contact Morton again.

She refused, and the pair clandestinely arranged to elope and succeeded. According to Chernow, she slipped out of the house by clambering down a rope ladder and rode off with Morton. They were married in Stockbridge, Mass., on October 7, 1797. They had a difficult marriage, plagued by financial troubles. The couple had five children before Cornelia died in Philadelphia in early June 1808, just 32 years old. Her husband died two years later in Paris.



Catharine

Catharine Schuyler Malcolm Cochran

Born on February 20, 1781, Catharine Schuyler Malcolm Cochran was the youngest Schuyler sister and the last of her parents' 15 children, according to her biography on the New York State Museum website. "Caty" was baptized at Albany's Reformed Dutch Church on March 4, in the presence of her godparents George and Martha Washington. She was 25 years to the day younger than Angelica and 24 years younger than Eliza, and closer in age to their children than to her sisters.

Caty cared for her ill and elderly parents until they died. After their father died, Caty and Cornelia launched a bitter fight with Eliza over his estate. A court finally ruled for Eliza in 1810.

Meanwhile, in May 1803, Caty married Samuel Bayard Malcolm, a lawyer who was John Adams' personal secretary before and during his presidency. They eventually settled in Utica, N.Y., and had four children, two of whom lived to adulthood. After Malcolm died in 1817, Catherine married her first cousin, James Cochran (1769–1848). Caty died in August 1857, her parents' last surviving child, and is buried at the Riverside Cemetery in Oswego, N.Y. ○

INTREPID & INGENIOUS

Five Remarkable Women of Early America

By Mike Young | Illustrations by Zela Lobb

It should come as no surprise that women played an important role in early America. They managed businesses and farms, served as nurses and spies, mended clothes and cooked meals, and even fought in battle. Despite having fewer rights than women do today, they actively contributed to their families and communities.

In 1980, President Jimmy Carter issued the first presidential proclamation declaring the week of March 8 as National Women's History Week. Six years later, the National Women's History Project petitioned Congress to expand the weeklong event to the entire month. Now all of March is set aside to celebrate women's contributions to history, culture and society—and we would be remiss not to include the women of the Colonial period and early America. Read on for the stories of five trailblazing women in early American history.

ANNA MARIA LANE

— VIRGINIA'S FEMALE SOLDIER —

Although not as common as male soldiers, women did participate in Revolutionary War battles. Names like Margaret Corbin and Deborah Sampson are routinely mentioned in connection to women's contributions to the fight for independence, but Anna Maria Lane also deserves to be recognized.

Not much is known about Anna prior to the American Revolution. Many historians believe she was born during the 1730s, either in New Hampshire or Connecticut. In 1776, her husband, John, enlisted in the Continental Army, and she followed him. Anna dressed in men's clothing and performed a soldier's duties, fighting in battles in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. On October 4, 1777, during the Battle of Germantown in Pennsylvania, Anna was wounded in her leg.

In 1802, Anna volunteered to assist city physicians in Richmond, where she met Dr. John H. Foushee, who petitioned Governor James Monroe on her behalf, asking for a small allowance. Two years later, Anna was too weak and injured to continue working, and she petitioned the Virginia government for a veteran's pension, stating that she had been disabled while fighting as a soldier. Her request was not honored until 1808, when Governor William Cabell sent a letter to the Speaker of the House, Hugh Nelson, calling for pensions to be granted to several men and women, including Anna. In his letter, he wrote, "It may be literally and truly said that they have been worn out in the public service; and now, without property or

Right: This illustration portrays Anna Maria Lane in the foreground, dressed in men's clothing and ready for battle. At right, Elizabeth Gooking Greenleaf mixes herbs and ingredients to make medicine. At left, Dinah Nuthead operates her own printing press.



money, and their age and infirmities rendering them unable to procure either, they must be sent forth to beg or starve, unless the humanity of the Legislature shall interfere. ... Anna Maria Lane is also very infirm having been disabled by a severe wound, which she received while fighting, as a common soldier, in one of our Revolutionary battles, from which she never has recovered, and perhaps never will recover."

Her 1808 pension record states: "In the Revolutionary War, in the garb, and with the courage of a soldier, [she] performed extraordinary military services and received a severe wound at the Battle of Germantown."

Anna continued receiving her pension until her death on June 13, 1810. The Anna Maria Lane DAR Chapter in Swea City, Iowa, is named after her.

DINAH NUTHEAD

FIRST WOMAN PRINTER

Though uneducated and illiterate, Dinah Nuthead made her mark as the first woman printer in Colonial America. In 1685, her husband, William Nuthead, established the first printing press in Lord Baltimore's Maryland colony. When her husband died in 1695, this resourceful woman moved to Annapolis and petitioned the government for a license to operate her own printing press. The fee was 100 British pounds—a significant amount for a widow with limited means. Within eight days, the government issued a license for her to print forms, such as legal warrants, but not other information that might contain "evils of indiscriminate printing."

It is not known how long she operated her printing business. Historians believe that perhaps she printed a sermon given by the Reverend Peregrine Coney, since the Maryland Upper House Assembly ordered a printing of it, though no record has been found.

ELIZABETH GOOKING GREENLEAF

FIRST WOMAN PHARMACIST

Honored by The American Pharmacists Association for her "contributions to the profession and advancement of women," Elizabeth Gooking Greenleaf made history as the first recognized American female apothecary, today called a pharmacist. In 1701, she married the Reverend Daniel Greenleaf, who worked as a physician, minister and apothecary, and is listed in records from 1727 as owning a Boston apothecary shop with her husband.

Colonial life was unsanitary by today's standards, and physicians were rarely available to treat the general population. Instead, women were often responsible for their family's health-care, using home remedies and turning to apothecaries for help treating raging diseases such as malaria, typhoid, smallpox, cholera, measles and influenza. Because of the shortage of doctors

and the common culture of using home remedies, 18th-century apothecaries often gave advice about treating different conditions and supplied herbal remedies.

Apothecaries would prepare and compound medicines, most of which were imported from England until around the time of the Revolutionary War. Elizabeth owned a copy of the authoritative 1667 London edition of *Culpeper's London Dispensatory* and gave the book to her daughter Grace, who later passed it on to her sister. At the time, apothecaries were typically men, though no Massachusetts law prevented women from entering the profession. Nonetheless, Elizabeth Gooking Greenleaf paved the way for women in modern medicine. Every October 12 is recognized as Women Pharmacist Day—the 12th selected in honor of Elizabeth, who was mother to 12 children.

SARAH BRADLEE FULTON

"MOTHER OF THE BOSTON TEA PARTY"

In 1765 and early 1766, a group of women formed the Daughters of Liberty to protest the Stamp Act, which imposed a tax on British Colonies and required printed materials to be produced on stamped paper made in London.

One of the group's most prominent members and leaders was Sarah Bradlee Fulton, who later became known as the



This illustration portrays the Sons of Liberty throwing chests of tea into the Boston Harbor. In the middle, Sarah Bradlee Fulton applies war paint to a man's face to disguise him. In the foreground, Sarah cares for wounded soldiers after the Battle of Bunker Hill in 1775.

"Mother of the Boston Tea Party." Sarah was born on December 24, 1740, in Dorchester, Mass., then Boston's most populated neighborhood. She married John Fulton in July 1762 and moved to Medford, Mass. The Fultons often visited Sarah's brother Nathaniel Bradlee in Boston, whose carpenter shop and home served as meeting places for men who opposed British rule, such as Paul Revere.

The Tea Act, passed by British Parliament on May 10, 1773, gave the British East India Company a monopoly on tea sales in the Colonies. In many ports, Colonists, led by the Sons of Liberty, refused the unloading of the ships' cargo of tea and demanded it be returned to Great Britain—or face retaliation. On December 16, 1773, the Sons of Liberty dressed as American Indians and dumped 342 chests of tea into Boston Harbor. Sarah, along with her brother's wife, is credited with applying war paint to the faces of the men to disguise them. When they returned, she helped remove the red paint and disposed of the disguises to keep their identities secret.

In the war years that followed, Sarah continued to work behind the scenes in important roles. At the Battle of Bunker Hill in 1775, she cared for wounded soldiers, even removing a bullet from the cheek of a man. In 1776, she volunteered to cross enemy lines to deliver dispatches from George Washington to American lines in Charlestown—a dangerous feat that took her across the Charles River at night.

Sarah lived a long life, dying in November 1835, a month before her 95th birthday. She is buried in the old Salem Street Cemetery in Medford.

JUDITH SARGENT MURRAY

— ADVOCATE FOR WOMEN'S RIGHTS —

Judith Sargent Murray was born on May 1, 1751, in Gloucester, Mass., to a wealthy family. Her parents, Judith Saunders and Winthrop Sargent, were politically active. Self-educated, she often read books from her father's library about history, philosophy, geography and literature. On October 3, 1769, at the age of 18, she married John Stevens, a ship captain. Stevens, however, faced financial difficulties that were exacerbated by the Revolutionary War. Faced with financial ruin, he fled the country without Judith, dying in 1786 in debtor's prison on St. Eustatius Island in the Dutch West Indies. In 1788, she married again, this time to John Murray, a Unitarian minister.

Judith began writing essays in the 1780s about the politics of the emerging new nation and the equality of women. Her first attempt at publication was rejected because of her gender, so she eliminated the problem by adopting a pen name in 1792: "The Gleaner." She wrote extensively about women's rights in essays titled "On the Equality of Sexes," "Observations of Female Abilities" and others in a work published in 1798, titled *The Gleaner: A Miscellaneous Production in Three Volumes*.

Her writings echoed the underlying unrest of a generation of women who were urged to become good "republican" mothers,



In the background, Judith Sargent Murray reads in her father's library. In the foreground, she writes essays published with a male pen name.

raising the next generation of the new nation, while supporting their country at any cost—something thousands of women had already done during the war. She believed in a well-educated population of women ushering in "the new era in female history," where they could "pity with the softest eye, on the natural frailties of those whom they elect as partners for life." She thought it both a virtue and a responsibility of wives to help their husbands when needed.

In 1798, Judith wrote: "The idea of the incapability of women, is, we conceive, in this enlightened age, totally inadmissible, and we have concluded that establishing the expediency of admitting them to share the blessing of equality, will remove every obstacle to their advancement."

She died at age 69 in 1820, with her work lost until it was rediscovered in 1984 and republished. ○

Editor's Note: Only Sarah Bradlee Fulton [A042592] is an established Patriot.

Mike Young is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. He is the author of the forthcoming book Women Who Would Be Free, which features stories of intrepid women who struggled, fought and contributed to America's fight for independence.

Ann Robertson Johnson Cockrill joined Colonel John Donelson's party that traveled by flatboat down the Cumberland River to present-day Nashville. She arrived in early 1780 and organized a school for the pioneers' children, thus becoming Nashville's first schoolteacher.

Founding Mother

Early Nashville settler and teacher Ann Robertson braved Cherokee attack, treacherous river journey

/ By Nancy Mann Jackson /

Born in North Carolina, Ann Robertson Johnson Cockrill relocated to Tennessee as a young girl. There she became a heroine, as well as a founder of Nashville, and one of Tennessee's first teachers.

East Tennessee Heroine

Some of the earliest historical records of Ann Robertson show her living with her older brother Charles among the settlers along the Watauga River, in what is now Johnson City in northeastern Tennessee. Because the area fell outside the jurisdiction of the British colonial government and within the boundaries of Cherokee territory, the settlers established a frontier government, the Watauga Association. While they still saw themselves as British subjects, their government laid a framework for a future free and independent nation.

Although the Watauga settlers leased their lands from the Cherokee in 1772 and purchased the lands in 1775, not all groups honored those agreements.

In July 1776, the Cherokee Indians, under British influence, raided the Watauga settlement. Ann and her brothers' families fled to Fort Caswell (named after North Carolina Governor Richard Caswell) for protection. However, when the fort came under attack, Ann played a vital role in warding off the attackers. When nearly 25 warriors got so close to the stockade that the defenders could no longer reach them with rifle fire, she had an idea.

"It was wash day in the fort," Samuel C. Williams writes in *Tennessee Historical Quarterly* (Tennessee Historical Society, 1944). "Picking up a bucket of boiling water, and bidding the other women supply more, she mounted the inner parapet amid a shower of bullets, and poured a scalding stream on the attackers."

The women passed buckets of boiling water up to Ann, who continued to dump them over the stockade onto the attackers until they retreated. Although she was wounded, Ann and

continued on page 48

BERRY COLLEGE JOINS IN CELEBRATING

American Women of Achievement



MARTHA BERRY, DAR member and founder of Berry Schools and College, is among the most prominent American women of the first half of the twentieth century. During her lifetime, she received honors from Pictorial Review, Variety Clubs of America, American Institute of Social Sciences and numerous others. In 1925, she received the Roosevelt Medal of Honor from President Calvin Coolidge, and in 1931, she was chosen by the readers of Good Housekeeping as one of America's 12 greatest living women. After her death in 1942, two World War II ships were christened in her honor -- the SS Martha Berry and the SS Berry Victory.

Martha Berry's vision inspired support from many notable Americans, including Henry and Clara Ford, Thomas and Mina Edison and President Theodore Roosevelt (pictured top left photo). Among her most loyal friends, however, were members of the Daughters of the American Revolution. For over 100 years, DAR members have generously supported Berry and we are proud of our legacy as the first approved DAR School. We take pride in saluting the American Women of Achievement featured in this issue of American Spirit and offer our thanks to you for helping us further our historic mission.

continued from page 46

the other women persisted and saved the fort. In honor of her bravery, the Johnson City, Tenn., DAR chapter is named the Ann Robertson Chapter.

Middle Tennessee Matriarch

While Ann's legacy lives on in East Tennessee, she left the area in December 1779 and later made a powerful impact along the Cumberland River in Middle Tennessee.

Ann's older brother James had helped establish Fort Nashborough, later Nashville, along the Cumberland River. By then, Ann's first husband, Isaac Johnson (Johnston), had been killed in an accident, leaving widowed Ann to care for her three young daughters alone.

When his compatriot Colonel John Donelson started a voyage to bring families to the men who had settled at Nashville, Ann and her three small daughters joined the expedition.

Donelson's party comprised more than 100 people, including Ann's sister-in-law Charlotte Robertson and five of her 11 children; other women and children; and about 30 enslaved people. (Read more about Charlotte Robertson in the July/August 2020 issue of *American Spirit*.) The group traveled in about 30 canoes, flatboats and dugouts across the Holston, Tennessee, Ohio and Cumberland rivers. While water routes were assumed to be safe, the group soon discovered that its map had underestimated the distance. The rivers were wild and dangerous, the water was unbearably cold, and American Indian tribes were waiting to attack, Peyton Cockrill Lewis writes in *Perilous Journey: The Founding of Nashville, Tennessee, 1780–81* (Channing Press, 2015).

At one point during the journey, when the group's boats reached the confluence of the Tennessee and Ohio rivers, they had to navigate against heavy currents to reach the mouth of the Cumberland. Some members decided to turn south to Natchez, Miss., so the party was shorthanded, as all the men were needed to navigate against the currents. Ann took a man's place as the pilot and steered her boat near the bank so all the remaining men could pole upstream, according to the Tennessee Encyclopedia.

Throughout the journey, Ann also stayed busy teaching the children. She made small wooden boxes, filled them with river sand, and drew letters and numbers in the sand to instruct them.

For four months, the group traveled with household goods and supplies, suffering attacks by American Indians, a smallpox



After years of being covered, Cockrill Spring was unveiled in 2014 as a new feature at Centennial Park in Nashville, Tenn. The spring now flows into a stone-lined channel surrounded by a pedestrian walk. The Cockrill home stood near this spring.

outbreak, hunger, exhaustion, extreme cold, swift currents and treacherous shoals. Almost miraculously, a large number (including Ann and her three daughters) survived the 1,000-mile journey, reuniting with family and friends on April 24, 1780, and helping to found what is today Nashville, Tenn.

Soon after, Ann Robertson married John Cockrill, who had joined the Donelson party at the confluence of the Clinch and Tennessee rivers, Williams writes in *Tennessee Historical Quarterly*.

When the North Carolina legislature awarded 640 acres of land to each of the settlers who had become "the advance guard of civilization" on the western waters, Ann Robertson Johnson Cockrill was the only woman among the early Cumberland settlers to receive a land grant in her own name.

The Cockrills established a home on the land they had been granted at Cockrill Springs and raised eight children in addition to Ann's three elder daughters. Ann continued the efforts she had begun on her journey and made it her work to teach the children of the settlers, becoming known as Tennessee's first teacher. She also organized and taught a Sunday

school class to Cumberland-area children.

The Cockrill home was located on the site of today's Centennial Park in Nashville, and the park now holds a monument to her memory. Ann, along with John Cockrill, is buried in Nashville at the City Cemetery. ○



Ann Robertson Johnson Cockrill's grave marker, right, at the Nashville City Cemetery



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Who is eligible for membership?

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How is Patriot defined?

DAR recognizes as Patriots not only soldiers, but also anyone who contributed to the cause of American freedom. To find out if your ancestor is recognized by the DAR as a Revolutionary Patriot, use the request form available online. Visit **www.dar.org** and click on "Membership."

How many members does the National Society have?

DAR has nearly 190,000 members in nearly 3,000 chapters worldwide, including chapters in 14 foreign countries and one territory. Since its founding in 1890, DAR has admitted more than 1 million members.

How can I find out more?

Go to **www.dar.org** and click on "Membership." There you'll find helpful instructions, advice on finding your lineage and a Prospective Member Information Request Form. Or call (202) 879-3224 for more information on joining this vital, service-minded organization.